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The BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Sunday Edition
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VOL. XXI NO. 6 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

TERRIBLE DEATHROLL IN ARCTIC COLD WAVE

Temperature Below Zero In Several Places

Walkerton, Registers Lowest (56 deg. Below Zero)

Poor People Drop Dead, Some Huddling Themselves Into Cellars

40 Dead In 5 States, Hundreds Sent To Hospitals IN New York

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

The Arctic grip at last is releasing its hoid on the United States. The temperature in New York was only two degrees below zero, this morning. Hitherto in five States, 40 deaths have occured, including 17 in New York States.

Even worse conditions prevailed on the coast of Canada, where the temperature of 35 degrees below zero was recorded. Shipping is largely paralysed, and several small wrecks are reported.

The lowest temperature was registered at Walkerton, Ontario, where one time 56 degrees below zero.

LAKE EERIE FREEZES.

Lake Eerie has frozen from shore to shore. Icebergs 75 feet long are drifting, off Cape Cod.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed in New York city, where some poor people have dropped dead, while others withdrew in hallways and cellars to die slowly of exposure. Hitherto eight are dead and hundreds are sent to hospitals. Every relief agency has been thrown open to assist the distressed.

GANDHIJI AT SRIRANGAM

No Demonstration By Sanatanists

(From A Correspondent.)

TRICHINOPOLY, Feb. 10.

Leaving his hosts house, Gandhiji with partyy arrived at Tennur Peerdan's bank where Multanis, Jains Gujaratnis and Marwadis presented purses of Rs. 541 and Rs. 251.

Gandhiji addressing Srirangamites congratulated anti demonstrators' courteous behavior and appealed.

Sanatanists for co-operation in non-controversial points. Tis contemplated Sanatanists' demonstration has dwindled.

DHARWAR TO WELCOME GANDHIJI

Dt. Local Board Votes Rs. 100 For Address

DHARWAR, Feb. 10.

At a general meeting of the Dharwar District Local Board, a resolution to present an address of welcome to Mahatmaji when he comes here on March 4 moved by Mr. M. S. Kesari was passed unopposed.

A sum of Rs. 100 was also sanctioned to meet the expenses in connection with the address.—United Press.

GADAG FOLLOWS SUIT.

GADAG, Feb. 10.

A resolution was passed by the Gadag Municipality to present an address of welcome to Mahatmaji when he visits this place.—United Press.

VICEROY'S FUND TOPS 14 LAKHS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund totals Rs. 14,17,436.—United Press.

Inward Airmail Delayed 24 Hours.

London-India air mails are expected to be received in Bombay on Sunday the 11th February 1934 and will be issued for delivery at 12-30 p.m. on the following day in the ordinary course.

The latest hour of posting air mail correspondence for Bellary and Madras at the G. P. O. will be as shown below.—Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hours,—Sunday the 11-2-34.

Registered correspondence 15.00 hours,—Saturday the 10-2-34.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN?
FOR WHAT?
FOR THE CHRONICLE-SENTINEL EARTHQUAKE NUMBER TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY
You Pay 4 Annas And 2 Annas Goes To Relief Fund!

ENGLAND DRAWS WITH SCOTLAND

Both Sides Make Two Goals In Inter-League Football

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

At Glasgow in he Inter-league football match England drew with Scotland two goals each.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY MATCH

England Beat Ireland

LONDON, Feb. 10.

At Dublin in the International Rugby match England beat Ireland by 13 points to 3.

40,000 SPECTATORS.

The International Rcgby match between England and Ireland was played at Dublin, in sunny weather, before 40,000 spectators. England were favourites. The England Team was the same as announced previously except that Weston (Northampton) replaced Hordern.

The Ireland Team was also as announced except that McMahon (University College, Dublin), replaced MacMann and Bardon (Bohemians), replaced Beamish.

AT HALF TIME.

England led by eight points to three at half time.

SCORES.

Scorers: For Ireland, Morgan. For England, Fry (twice), second being converted by Gregory, Meikle whose try was also converted by Gregory.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

VINSON NAVAL BILL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

The Federal Council Churches Christ in America has telegraphed President Roosevelt urging him to withhold his support to the Vinson Naval Bill. The Church protest describes the bill as a denial of America's moral obligation under the Kellogg Pact.—Reuter's Special.

CELEBRATION OF BIRTH OF CROWN PRINCE.

TOKIO, Feb. 10.

Thirty-five thousand out of 56,000 convicts are expected to benefit through the Imperial amnesty to be announced, to-morrow, in celebration of the birth of the Crown Prince in December.

Sentences will be reduced at least to one-fourth, and death sentences commuted. Civil rights also will be restored to 25,000 citizens and certificates restored to the suspended mariners' pilots.—Reuter's Special.

JARDINE OBJECTS TO TARRANT

Hitch Leads To Substitution By Higgins

TARRANT INDIGNANT

Says World-renowned Cricketer Would Not Give Decisions Against His Better Knowledge.

(Special To "Sentinel".)

MADRAS, February 10.

When the Test Match commenced this morning it was noticed that instead of the familiar figures of Tarrant and Hitch who have officiated as umpires in all the important matches hitherto, Hite han J. E. Higgins (Worcestershire Amateur) were acting in that capacity. Coming so suddenly and as a last minute change, this created considerable interest and speculation.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Frank Tarrant said Jardine objects to my umpiring in the Third Test Match. I have the Benares and Secunderabad matches shaken Jardine's confidence in himself and his side?

On Saturday The Three Papers Earthquake Relief Fund had Reached the total of Rs. 1,10,500 The Collections received on Saturday being Rs. 2000

Where are the sportsmen of 1934 if the Captain of the M.C.C. cannot take l.b.w. decisions with good grace. A world renowned cricketer does not while umpiring, give decisions against his better knowledge. He has his reputation at stake."

Probably adverting to the references made in this connection to newcomer in tes. team Tarrant said, "Doubt is cast on Tarrant's impartiality on the eve of the Test match. This mode of procedure is difficult to understand as a month has passed since the last Test. I take it as a slight and an insult."

Continuing Tarrant said no meeting of the Board of Control had to his knowledge been held.

The explanation given regarding the change was most unsatisfactory. He said the mention about his eye-sight was hardly becoming because he was still playing cricket and were no glasses. It will be recalled that Tarrant recently scored a century at Patiala against bowlers like Nissar.

"ENGLAND SURE TO WIN RUBBER"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.

Mr. A. E.R. Gilligan writing in the "News Chronicse" predicts that England will have no difficulty in winning the rubber. India fought gamely, but England's greater experience and better team-work proved the deciding factor in the tests at Bombay and Calcutta.

DAY OF SURPRISES IN LAST TEST

M. C. C. Start Well But Suffer Reverse After Lunch

From 111 For 1 To 208 For 7 Was A Big Fall Indeed

But Jardine-Verity Partnership Adds 73 For 8th Wicket, And Day Closes With 281 For 7

CLOSING SCORE: ENGLAND 281 FOR 7

MADRAS, February 10.

The following are the teams for to-day's Test Match:—

ENGLAND	INDIA.
JARDINE	Major C. K. NAIDU
WALTERS	WAZIR ALI
ELLIOTT	NAZIR ALI
VERITY	AMARNATH
NICHOLS	AMARSINGH
LANGRIDGE	MERCHANT
CLARKA	C. S. NAIDU
MITCHELL	DILAWAR HUSSAIN
BARNETT	NAOOMAL
BAKEWELL	THE YUVARAJ OF PATIALA
TOWNSEND	MUSTAQ ALI
GREGORY is the Twelfth man.	GOPALAN is the Twelfth man.

The third Test Match began in Madras on Saturday between India and England. It was a day of surprises. Walters and Bakewell put on 111 for the first wicket, but after that the wickets fell quickly and at 3-50 seven wickets were down for 208. Jardine and Verity afterwards played out the time, withstanding a keen attack. Bakewell scored 85 and Walters 59. Jardine in a stay of 140 minutes has scored 44 runs (not out), and Verity had made 31 (not out).

India's fielding was very good. Major C. K Naidu did not try Nazir Ali for bowling at all, but was well supported by Amarsingh and Amarnath, the latter at one stage bowling 15 overs at a stretch for 21 runs and two wickets.

AMARSING TAKES 5 & AMARNATH 2 WKTS.

Long before the start of the Third and final Test match of the present series between England and India, an orderly crowd of 20,000 were in their seats. They showed great enthusiasm but nevertheless an undercurrent of pessimism was unmistakaole. Because of the fact that the spearhead of India's attack was not there and Nazir Ali, it was learnt had a sprain which would not permit him to give of his best. The gloom was deepened when it was learnt that Major Naidu had lost the toss and Jardine had elected to bat on what appeared to a perfect wicket.

The great crowd was rushed into expectant silence when punctually at 11-15 a.m. the commencement was made England opening through Walters and Bakewell who cut the first ball for a three, Merchant saving the boundary from third man. Walters snicked the next ball uppishly through the slips, resulting in a two.

7 RUNS IN 15 MINUTES.

C. K. Naidu was the other opening bowler, this fact confirming the rumour that Nazir Ali was unable to bowl at his best, because had he not been so there could have been no doubt as to India's opening pair of bowlers. Naidu's first over yielded three runs but in his second over Bakewell made a risky offdrive. Luckily for him this position was unguarded and a weak shot which should ordinarily have been fatal, easily reached the boundary. The score at 11-30 was 17 for no loss.

BOWLING CHANGES.

The batsmen made their strokes all round the wicket as through the bowling presented no difficulties to them whatsoever and Naidu soon began to wring his changes. At 17 be made Amarsingh make way for Amarnath and the next over he himself gave place to Mustaq Ali this change being greeted with cheers by the crowd. Walters had just previously survived an appeal for l.b.w. from Amar Singn.

The Worcestershire captain drov Amarnath through the covers to the boundary and Naidu soon brought his brother in his place. Walters greeted this change by square-cutting, C. S. Naidu to the ropes.

FIFTY REACHED.

Mustaq Ali was impressive and faster one from him beat Bakewell without disturbing the wicket. With a three past the point, 50 was sent after the game had been in progress for 37 minutes.

At 53 Amarsingh took over from C. S. Naidu and at the other end Naoomal was the sixth bowler to be tried since morning.

SCORING SLOWS DOWN

The rate of scoring slowed down considerably as both Amarsingh and Naoomal were keeping good length. One hours play had produced 66 runs and batsmen were taking occasional singles, the Indian fielding being quite smart.

Walters who cracked his bat called for a new one.

Not being contented with runs alone being kept down, Naidu brought on Mushtak Ali at the road end, and his brother vice Naoomal.

Eight of the innings went up as Bakewell square-cut C S Naidu for four. Walters survived a confident appeal for a leg-before-wicket from Mushtaq Ali. With 44 each the batsmen were racing for their individual 50.

WALTERS' 50

With a push to the cover for a single off Major Naidu who had replaced his brother at 94, Walters reached his individual 50. There were two fours in his 50 which took him 90 minutes. Immediately, after with a square-cut for a four off Amarsingh who took over from Mustak Ali 100 of the M.C.C. innings were signalled.

BAKEWELL'S SCORES 50

A third round of cheers greeted Bakewell's individual 50. He had so far played better of the two.

Bakewell completed his 50 in 94 minutes which included three boundaries.

WALTERS DISMISSED.

Amarnath figured at the pavilion end and extracted a maiden from Bakewell. When the batsmen were appearing to wait for the lunch interval without making any particular effort to score the dissolution of the partnership came unexpectedly and it was appropriate y written down to the credit to the one and the only.class bowler in India's team, Amarsingh. Walters covered up to a goodlength ball on the leg-stump and appeared momentarioy to loose sight of the ball and was adjudged l.b.w.

The first wicket partnership had held out for just over a hundred minutes and had put on 111 runs of which Walters claimed 59 including three hits to the boundary. It was a correct if unenterprising, display which nevertheless always gave the suggestion that Walters was holding his undoubted punishing powers in reserve until a more opportune moment.

Mitihell filled the vacancy.

MITCHELL'S SOUND PLAY.

Heartened by this success, India's bowlers were spurred on to further intensive effort. But Mitchell was steadiness personified. He was subjected to a stumping appeal by Dilawar within a few minutes of his coming—a fine piece of work but Mitchell had his foot just within the crease.

At 123 C. S. Naidu was brought on to Amarsingh at the road end, and conceded two runs. With this over the teams adjourned for lunch.

BAKEWELL HITS SIXER

The game was resumed at 2 p.m. Naidu entrusting the attack to Mustak Ali and Amarsingh. Hundred-and-fifty of the innings was reached in 135 minutes and Naidu then brought on Amarnath in place of Amarsingh. Bakewell dispatched a no ball from Amarnath for the first six of the innings over the long-on boundary. C. S. Naidu was another quick change for Mustak Ali. Mitchell hooked his first ball to the square leg boundary. C. K. Naidu was cheered for a smart piece of fielding at square-leg and Dilawar earned the good opinion for a quick piece of stumping which however went in vain.

At 2/25 the score was 163 for one wicket, Bakewell not out 82, Mitchell not out 22.

BAKEWELL DISMISSED.

Langridge joined Bakewell and Amarnath in his next over met another success as C.S. Naidu, at

(Continued on page 6.)

WAGE CUTS "SUBJUDICE"

Ahmedabad Labour Protests Against Owner's Methods

STRIKERS RESORT TO PICKETING

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

The operatives of the Nagri Mill, who went on strike, started picketing the mill to-day.

The mill authorities have decided to employ new men.

The Labour Association, which resolved to help the strikers, has addressed a letter to the mill authorities questioning the policy of effecting wage-cuts, which in its opinion, was unconstitutional.

The Association says that so long as the general question of wage cut is referred to arbitration by the Millowners' Association, individual mills should not effect a cut in wages.—A. P.

Glorious Second Week!

RADHA FILM CO'S SUPER URDU TALKIE

"MERCHANT of ARABIA"

ADAPTED FROM "CHAR DAR VESH"

Featuring

TRILOK KAPUR, S. DAS, K. KUMAR AND MISSES KANAN AND ANGURBALA (of Bengal) adio and H.M.V. Fame)

Director: PROFULLA GHOSH . Cinematographer: D. G. GUNE.
Note:—Bihar Earthquake Talkie Topical is also among the programme.

TIME: 5, 8-15, 10-45. FRI., SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS MATINEE AT 2-30.

SUPER TALKIES CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.

GLAD NEWS TO BOMBAY SUBURBITES

INDIA'S FIRST MULTICOLOUR TALKIE

"SAIRANDHREE"

is on at

KOHINOOR

CINEMA, Dadar.

(Your Pet Theatre)

The musical extravaganza with the gorgeous background of Mahabharat Kal

Sairandhree needs no introduction

featuring

Miss LEELA,
Master VINAYAK,
MISS SHAKUNTALA
Mr. NIMBALKAR
Mr. MANE

Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE AND HEAR THIS MASTER PIECE

RANJIT

Releases

TO-DAY

Your Attention Please!

A STUPENDOUS and GORGEOUS DRAMA from the immortal pages of MAHABHARAT:—

The outdoor scenes of cavalry, infantry camp, and royal palaces are taken at Jamnagar by the kind permission of H.H. JAMSAHEB SHREE DIGVIJAYA SINGHJI BAHADUR of the Navanagar State.

VEER Babruvahan

Featuring:—

E. BILIMORIA; MADHURI; BHAGVANDAS; KEKI ADAJANIA; KHATOON; RAMPYARI; DIXIT & GHORI.

Directe d By:—
JAYANT DESAI.

:: :: **WEST-END-TALKIES:**

"AKASH-WANI"

आकाश-वाणी

Director:—
Mr. BHAL. G. PENDHARKAR
Photographer:—
Mr. V. B. JOSHI
Starring:—
Miss LEELA,
Master VINAYAK,
Mr. PHATAK,
Mr. BABURAO PENDHARKAR

SHORTLY COMING
? ? ? ?

A KOLHAPUR CINETONE PRODUCTION

He Is Coming

TO

DELIGHT YOU WITH HIS

MELODIOUS MUSIC

and

TO AWAKEN THE GOD IN YOUR SOUL!

G. S. DEVARE
presents
G. N. JOSHI.
(Of H. M. Voice-fame)

in

DIGVEER CINETONE'S

"SAINT TULSIDAS"

Watch for the Date

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GOVINDRAV JOSHI, B.A., LL.B., AS "TULSIDAS."

SECOND WEEK
at
THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY, & TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SPECIAL SHOW
FOR LADIES ONLY
AT 10 A.M. ON
SUNDAY MORNING
THE GREATEST MUSICAL OF ALL TIMES

FOOTLIGHT PARADE

with
300 GORGEOUS GIRLS
20 BIG STARS

Coming from 11th February
YOU SHALL NOT MISS TO SEE
India's Pride and Greatest Talkie Ever Produced By
NEW THEATRES, LTD.

PURAN-BHAKTA

Featuring
BLIND SINGER—KRISHNACHANDRA, DEY, ANWARI, KUMAR, SAIGAL, Etc.

at

GLOBE TALKIES

TIME:—5-30, 8, 10-30
FRI., SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS AT 3 P.M.

NEXT SATURDAY!
MADAN'S MASTERPIECE DRAMA
SAKHI-LOOTERA
Featuring: KAJJAN—P. COOPER Etc.

MAN-O'-WAR OF ALL MUSICAL SHOWS!
PALACE
Near Byculla Station
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Thursday 4 p.m. Matinee.
Sunday Morning Show 10-30 a.m.
JACK OAKIE
POLLY WALKER,
in
HIT THE DECK
9—SONG HITS—9
Gorgeous scenes in technicolour.

CAN YOU OVERRIDE YOUR FATE?
FOR REPLY
SEE AND HEAR
JAYANT PICTURES' HINDI MUSICAL TALKIE
Veena Veli
or Shahi Lakkrhara
Featuring:—Miss JOHRA, Miss TARA, Mr. MARUTI, Mr. KASHINATH LAVJEE LAVANGIA.
Scenario By:
Mr. MOHANLAL DAVE
Adapted From The SHREEPAL RAJA'S RASA
SEE IT WITH YOUR FAMILY AT
MINERVA TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and Holidays

Do You Wish to Know
YOUR FUTURE?
Write any five questions about your future and send them in a sealed cover. Correct answers together with your sealed cover will cost you only Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Write to-day to:—
PROF. JOUHARI,
200, Main Street, DEOLALI CAMP

To-night & This Week
SHARDA MOVIETONE'S PRODUCTION
VEERANGNA PANNA
MEHTA LUHAR 100 P.C. TALKIE
Featuring
SHIVARANI
GULAB, APTE,
BHIM and NIZAM
HISTORICAL MAGNIFICENT STORY
BEAUTIFUL SONGS
Extraordinary War Scenes, etc.
Time as usual.
Krishna Cinema
New Charni Road.

LAST SHOW
THIS EVENING 6-30 P.M.
INDIAN DANCES AND MUSIC
by
AUZURIE
and
RASHID & ROSHANARA
Prices: Rs. 5-12; 4-8; 3-6; 2-4; 1-2 and As. 9
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

NOW YOU CAN SEE
how
"IN THE VALLEY OF DEATH RODE THE SIX HUNDRED?"
TENNYSON'S
Immortal Poem
"CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE."
As An Unforgettable Screen Epic!
AT
THE CARLTON
Daily 3 Shows: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SUN., MOR. SHOW AT 10 A.M.

The Undying Memory of a glorious page in the history of humanity!
THE NOBLE SIX HUNDRED
Crying .... Fighting .... Dying for their country!
ONE OF THE MOST MEMORABLE SCREEN SPECTACLES YOU'VE EVER SEEN.
with
A Huge Cast Including
CYRIL MACLAGLEN,
BENITA HUME,
MILES MANDER.

IMPORTANT!
Local Schools and Colleges will be given the benefit of SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES in any show throughout the next week. Principals are requested to book the seats in advance.

THE NEW ERA CELEBRATES

ANNUAL ART FESTIVAL

(By Our Art Critic)

Art is not, evidently, a trifle, as it has been in the overwhelming majority of schools in India, in the curricula of the New Era School. The programme of playets of music and dance; in English, Gujarati and Bengali it presented on Saturday evening at the Opera House clearly suggests the recognition of the art by those guiding the activities of the School as a live, educational necessity.

The colourful costumes, the vivacity and freedom of children disciplined for a social aim could not hawe been better illustrated and better employed. The training was obviously, even from the primary classes to the senior classes. The "Rangiloon Prabhat", the action song of "Machida," the "Auvan" were, for example, not inferior to the "Temptation of Buddha" executed by the Senior classes. The careful observation of every detailed requirement and the punctual opening of the curtain were the outcome of healthy training, a training in truly social and regulated behaviour. For the children that is at once a festive opportunity and an educational achievement.

Of the dances that should be mentioned particularly, Syt. Sinha, from the Shantiniketan Institute, showed in "Baul" confident grace, Syt. Vasi in the "Temptation of Buddha" was cleverly vigorous. Srimatis Chandrabala Patel and, of course, Bhanumati Mehta were a pair of young dancers that distinguished the evening.

TONSORIAL ARTISTS' GRIEVANCES

Cut-Throat Competition Of Hair Cutting Saloons Tells On Their Trade

Under the auspices of the Hindu-Muslim Barbers' Association, Bombay, a public meeting was held on Tuesday last at Play House, in Bohara's residence when Mr. Balwantrao Moreshwar Kshirasagar, Editor, "Nabhikodaya," presided.

In the beginning Mr. Nikam explained object of the meeting.

The president pointed out the sad pligt of the street barbers owing to the reduction in rates of hair cutting saloons in the city.

After several speakers had addressed the gathering the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

(1) Henceforth barbers are requested to charge two annas for shaving beard and four annas for cutting 'hair crop.'

(2) All barbers should help as far as possible to Bihar 'Quake Relief Fund.

(3) To make all efforts to organise the Association and put it on a sound basis.

FINANCE COMMITTEE PASSES DEMANDS

163 Lakhs For Loans And Advances

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly met to-day under the chairmanship of Sir George Schuster passed all the demands put forward by different departments of the Government of India.

A supplementary grant of Rs. 1,33,000 on account of travelling and other allowances to the Members of the Assembly was approved.

Other items of expenditure sanctioned include Rs. 1,82,000 for extension of the term of appointment of the Tariff Board for another year from April 1934.

An additional provision of Rs. 2,20,000 for the Indian Stores Department, Rs. 2,50,000 for the construction of the Delhi Irwin Hospital, and Rs. 1,40,000 under Superannuation allowances and pensions was made while Rs. 1,63,00,000 was sanctioned under the head of loans and advances bearing interest.—United Press.

34 POLITICALS REHEARSED.

DHARWAR, February 10.

34 Political Prisoners who were convicted in connection with Civil Disobedience movement have now been released unconditionally from Dharwar Borstal School (Juvenile Jail) before the expiry of their term of imprisonment.

Most of these prisoners were given three years' detention. After release all the prisoners were found to be cheerful and in good health.

There are now only 7 political prisoners who are not released in the Dharwar Borstal Jail.—United Press.

1 PERSONAL.

To Whom It May Concern.

As my wife Ada, B. Crosse ree (Ada. B. D'Souza) having left my protection from 3rd February, 1934, I shall not hold myself responsible for any debts incurred by her.

A. E. CROSSE.

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

To let for respectable people, Hindus only, decent airy rooms, with electric light, rent Rs. 23. House No. 238, Thakurdwar Road.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Your Engineer Gives Plans And estimate, but for assurance of cost, advise on general outlay, or return obtainable, refer to a reliable long experienced 'expert' by applying to Box No. 4509, Bombay. (1974)

RAMPUR OFFER TO U. P. GOVT.

Lakh Of Rupees For Gangan River Canal Project

LUCKNOW, Feb. 10.

In connection with the Gangan River Canal project the Rampur Darbar, it is understood, have intimated to the United Provinces Government their willingness to co-operate financially stating that the Darbar was making provision for over a lakh of rupees in the current budget.

The project is being surveyed, and it is likely that it will be taken in hand shortly.

Further enquiries regarding the Five Years Plan for tapping subsoil water through electrically worked tube wells show that apart from making irrigation independent of the monsoon it would provide employment to a number of young men, who possess engineering qualifications.—A. P.

WANTED COMPULSORY PHYSICAL TRAINING

Mr. Kulkarin Welcomes Delegates To Teachers Conference

Delivering his welcome address at the Bordi Teachers' Conference Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said:—

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Bombay University has decided to introduce compulsory physical training in colleges. During the discussions in the Senate hints were thrown out that compulsory physical training should be introduced in schools. Many schools are trying their utmost to look after the physical well-being of their pupils. It is possible to have a system of physical training in every institution But much latitude will have to be given to institutions according to their convenience.

IN MELTING POT.

The Matriculation Syllabus is a very important matter to secondary schools, and it is at present in the melting pot. There is a move to have three languages compulsory in the Matriculation curriculum. It is for this conference to pronounce opinion on this proposal.

FOR JOINT EFFORT.

The organisation of Secondary Teachers is now placed on a permanent footing. Conferences are being invited in different parts of the Presidency. The importance of organisation has appealed to all of us and all our efforts in the matter of the improvement of schools with regard to varicus items will have to be done by a joint effort and organisation. The Educational Department has fortunately joined these conferences and on account of their additional strength, the organisation of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers has become stronger.

Response From Junagadh

(From Our Correspondent).

JUNAGAD, Feb. 6.

The Junagadh Vakils Association and the Merchants under the guidance of Seth Raghunath Madhavji Raja have started their funds to relieve the stricken in Bihar.

The Merchantes subscriptions (including all the groups and associations) have reached over Rs. 2,000 while the Vakils collections aggregates more than Rs. 500.

REARRESTED

MIDNAPORE, Feb. 10

In the Burge Murder trial Three persons were sentenced to death, Four to transportation for life and Four were acquitted, but rearrested under the Bengal Terrorist Outrages Suppression Act.

The approver was set at liberty.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

Hindu:—Magh Vad 12, 1990.
Muslim:—Shavval 26, 1352.
Parsi: Shehrevar 8, 1303.
Sunrise:—7h. 10m.
Sunset:—6h. 37m.
Hightide:—9.12, 22.44.
Lowtide:—4.02, 15.32.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC: A variety programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music by an eminent artist will be given at Forbes Gujarat Sabha Hall, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 p m (S T).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Mr M R Krishnaswami will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p m (S T).

POSTAL NOTICE: Superscribed mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per SS "Khosrou" via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5-0 p m on Monday the 12th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE: It is hereby notified that restrictions on booking of insured articles and parcels for and from Motipur, Kanti, Kurnowl, Bhaptiahi, Ganpatganj, Nirmali, Panchgachia and Supaul have been withdrawn.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES: Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the usual public weekly class, at the Ashram, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a m.

SOCONY - VACUUM SPORTS CLUB: The Social and the Inter Office cricket match of the Socony-Vacuum Sports Club will be held to-day (Sunday), at 1-30 p m in Plot No. 4 Marine Lines cross maidan.

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION IN BENGAL: Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p m to protest against the repressive measures in Bengal.

A E S ENGLISH SCHOOL, KHAR: The first social gathering of the above school will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p m under the presidency of Prof V G Rao. The boys and girls of the school will stage 'Shabari', a musical opera at 9-30 p m.

PUBLIC LECTURE: Under the auspices of the "Dadar Sahityik" and Saraswat Brahman Seva Sangh "Vidyarthi Mandal", a public lecture on "Marathi Story Literature" will be delivered by Mr B V Varerkar to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p m in the Hall of the "Udyam Mandir" Padhye Building, Dadar.

"HOPES OF THE NEW ERA."—A public meeting will be held in Ville Parle Sampat Bal Mandir at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) when Syt. Chandrashankar N. Pandya will deliver an address on "Hopes of the New Era".

BUDDHA SOCIETY. There will be a public lecture in the hall of 'Anand Vihara', Nair Hospital compound, near Bombay Central Station, by Madame Sophia Wadia, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. The subject is "How Not To be Wrong."

SOCIAL GATHERING.—Grand Friends Carnival Social Gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m., at Sir Elly Kadoorie School Hall, Mazagoan.
Prizes will be presented by the well-wishers for Fox Trot competition and Baloon Spot Dance.

GANDHI SEVA SENA: The members of the Gandhi Seva Sena will stand with boxes at the following Mandirs on Monday (Shivratri Day) from 6 a m to 12 p m and 4 p m to 10 p m (S T) to collect funds for Babu Rajendra Prasad's Relief Committee:—Walkeshwar, Bhuleshwar, Babulnath.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Free Public Lecture

"DEATH AND REGENERATION."

The Message of Mahashivaratri
Sunday February 11th, 6-15 P.M.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

BAND AT MATUNGA: The band of the Ex Service (I A) will play a programme of music at the King's Circle, Matunga, commencing at 5-45 p m to-day (Sunday).

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHARI JAMAT: The fourth meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a m (B T) in the Musjid premises at (Palla-Galli, Samuel Street.

CONCERT: Prof Narayanrao Vyas will give a concert to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 p m (S T), at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, in aid of the Sree Lokmanya Reading Room and Library, when Dr Javle, the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

INDIAN MUSIC: A concert of Indian music organized by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Sir Pherozshah Mehta's Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Sunday), from 5 to 7 p m (S T) by Mr Abdul Majid Khan.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHOWPATTY: Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p m, to protest against the repressive measuses in Bengal.

KARNATAK SANGHA: The President and the members of the Managing Committee will be 'At Home' to the members of the Sangha, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p m (S T).

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL, DADAR:—A Physical Cul Cultcre Demonstration of the Indian Education Society's King George English School will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p m in the school premises. Seth Velji Lukhamsi Nappoo will preside.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION: Under the auspices of The Nagar Yuvak Mandal Mr Shirishchandra Frataprai Desai, Bar-at-Law, will deliver a public lecture on Science and Religion in the West at 5 p m to-day (Sunday) at the Luxminagar Pavilion Khar. Swami Vishvanandji will preside.

DAIWADNYA CENTRAL EDUCATION SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the above Society there will be a "Hari Keertan" by Mr Ganpatrao S Madan, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p m (S T) in the hall of "Shree Mangal Harischandralaya," Sandhurst Road, Special seating arrangements are made for ladies.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS DAY: A meeting of the Council of Action for making necessary arrangement for the celebration of the "Unemployed Workers' Day" on the 4th of March next will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a m, in the Office of the Girni Kamgar Union, Batatavala Mansion, Lalbaug.

S INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA: Under the auspices of the above Sabha there will be a musical entertainment to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall at 4-15 p m (S T) by Mrs. Laxmibhai of Udipi (Vocal); Mr Gururajappa of Mysore (Violin) Mr Ayyamani of Palghat (Mridangam).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Death and Regeneration: The Message of Mahashivaratri" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p m (S T).

HINDI EXAMS.: Hindi examinations conducted by the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras will be held in Bombay to-day (Sunday) from 11 a m to 1-30 p m and from 2-30 to 5 p m. There are two centres, one at Seva Sadan, Gamdevi with 78 candidates and the other the King George High School, Dadar with 54 candidates. Seth Velji Lukhamsi Nappoo will act as the Chief Superintendent.

Swami Satyadev In Bombay

Mr. B. N. Khambatta writes:
Swami Satya Devji is in Bombay for the treatment of his eyes. Dr. B. P. Banaji and Dr. Kalyandas Desai are doing their best to help him and have advised him to stop reading.
May I request the numerous friends and admirers of Swamiji to go to him at their leisure hours and read to him the useful books he desires to study?
Swamiji resides at Dr. Kalyandas Desai's house, 56, Ridge Road, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill.

CONTROL OF MUSLIM ENDOWMENTS

Bombay Mahomedans' Protest Against Syed Munawar's Bill

The following are some of the resolutions passed at the meeting of Mussalmans held in the Hall of Minara Masjid, Bombay, on Wednesday last under the Chairmanship of Mr. Haji Ibrahim Jitekar, M.L.C., J.P.:

"This meeting of Mussalmans assembled in the Hall of the Minara Masjid, Bombay, on Wednesday (7th February) enters its emphatic protest against the Bill (Bill No. XXVI of 1933) to provide for the regulation and control of certain Musalman charitable and religious endowments, in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind), introduced by Mr. Syed Munawar, in the Bombay Legislative Council."

"This meeting resolves that whole principles and provisions of the Bill are entirely opposed to the tenets and spirit of Islam as well as contrary to the most elementary principles of the Islamic and general law, besides being totally impracticable."

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a m Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin, followed by light Indian vocal and instrumental music by Miss Lakdavawalla and Mahomed Khan.
11-30 a m Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra.
1-0 p m Close down.
5-0 p m The Radio Quartet.
6-30 p m Evensong Service.
7-45 p m Empire Relay.
8-45 p m News, weather and cotton rates followed by Radio Hints in Hinni.
9-10 p m A variety entertainment by the School of Indian Musil.
10-0 p m Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p m Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news.
7-45 p m A religious service: address by Reverend A. Nevile Davidson.
8-30 p m Time Signal from Greenwich. Midland Studio Orchestra.
9-30 p m Pianoforte recital.
10-00 p m Northern Studio Orchestra
10-45 p m Summary of the week's news.
11-00 p m Callender's Band.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Foolight Parade" Daily at 6-30 a.m. and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Sulochana or Temp_ Bells."
Time as usual.
REGAL—"Prize fighter and the Lady" Daily at 6-30 and 10 pm Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Karma" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"Balaclava" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
PATHE—"The Vagabond King" Daily at 6-30 and 10 pm Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m. morning show at 10 a.m. to-day.
WELLINGTON—"Broadway Thru A Keyhole" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, at 3-30 p.m.
West End—"Veer Babruvahan" Time as Usual.
GLOBE—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 pm Matinee, at 3 p.m.
ROXY—"Just Smith" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, at 4 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Merchant of Arabia" Daily at 5, 8-15, and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day, at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Hit the Deck" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today, at 4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Veerangna Panna" Time as Usual.
MINERVA—"Veena- Vel" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 pm. Matinee, to-day, at 3 p.m.

Swadeshi Market Merchants' Offer

The Secretary Swadeshi Market Committee writes that the merchants of the Swadeshi Market have decided to give away their profits on the sales obtained today (Sunday) towards the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund and earnestly appeals to all lovers of Swadeshi and sympathisers of the victims of the Earthquake to make all the purchases from the Swadeshi Market only

NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE WINS

"Gole" Volley Ball Tournament Result

There was an enthusiastic turn out at the Mastan Shah Bagh Playground on Friday to witness the final game in the "Gole" Volley Ball Tournament. The Hon. Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatullah, Member of the Governor's Council, presided.

Some years ago, the Y.M.C.A. introduced Volley Ball in the Municipal Playgrounds and the present Tournament attracted sixteen teams. The final contest was between the Nagpada Neighbourhood House Team and the Mastan Shah Bagh Playground Team. Excitement ran high amongst the respective supporters, as the score gradually climbed up on both sides. The Nagpada Neighbourhood House won the first game 15—12, the second game was won after a ding-dong struggle by Mastan Shah Bagh 16—14.

Mastan began by scoring 3 pts. in succession, then the ball changed over and the Nagpada Neighbourhood House scored 5, after a great struggle the score was 8 all.

The Nagpada Neighbourhood House ran out winners by 16—14.

The Hon. Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha gave a donation of Rs. 50 to the Club.

MUSIC CONCERT AT BLAVATSKY LODGE

A concert will be held in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall near French Bridge, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Syt. Ananthram Upadhyaya, the well-known South Indian vocalist and Sjt. Fiddle Krishna Rao, the well-known violinist will entertain the audience with their Karnataki music. Admission will be by tickets and a fourth of the collection will be sent to the Bihar Central Relief Committee. Lovers of music and art are requested not to lost this opportunity of helping their unfortunate brethren in Bihar.

Tickets can be had from:—(1) The Modern Hindu Hotel, Ballard Pier, Fort, (2) Dr. U. B. Narayana Rao's consulting rooms, Girgaum and (3) At the Hall on the day of the concert.

MEMBER VOTES CONFIDENCE IN MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Feb. 9.

A motion of no-confidnece in the President brought by a councillor, representing the minority party, was defeated at the special meeting of the Kurla Municipality yesterday evening.

Mr. M. J. Bhatena was conspicuous by his absence.

Mr. B. H. Bilpodiwala proposed that the Board condemned the actions of the President in conducting the meeting on January 15 last after 8-30 p.m. in contravention of a previous resolution. The President, who had utterly lost the confidence of the Board, be removed from the chair. The Board further requested the Government to remove the President from being a Councillor, as, it was alleged, he was found to have interest in the contract of the Murrum filling in the Municipal office compound.

Mr. J. S. Pereira, the Vice-president, then moved an amendment that the Board considered the proposition to be mischievous, groundless, uncalled for and outcome of personal grudge borne towards the Presidnet and mainly actuated by the intention of lowering the President in the eyes of the public as well as the Government officials. Further the Board considered the allegation against the President of having interest in the Murrum filling contract, as mischievous and unfounded. The Board further condemned the policy and attitude of Messrs. Bhathena, Bilpodiwala and Mokashi in causing obstruction to the smooth transaction of the business by asking long, unnecessary, irrelevant and malicious questions, in bringing motions mainly to postpone the consideration of questions, in raising irrelevant discussions and impertinet points of order, in using unparliamentary language and provocation words. The Board thought that these obstructive tactics were mainly intended to put obstacles in order to get the Municipality superseded by the Government.

After the opposition left the hall as a protest against the continuance of the meeting after 8-30 p.m. the amendment was carried.

Continued From Col. 7)

the party. In constitutional matters even an astute man like the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel consulted him and his death was a real loss to the country.

SANE AND FAR-SEEING POLITICIAN

Mr. K. M Munshi said that the late Mr. Iyengar was the sanest, soundest and the most far-seeing of Indian politicians and his one desire was to find a way out of the present political impasse.

The resolution was passed, the members of the audience standing and observing reverential silence.

With a vote thanks to the chair moved by Mr. Dhirajlal Mody the proceedings terminated.

Bombay Mourns Passing Away Of Great Soldier

DEATH OF RANGASWAMI IYENGAR LOSS TO WHOLE COUNTRY

"Man Who Knew Eloquent Power Of Sheathed Sword"

"India's Sanest, Soundest, Most Farseeing Politician" He Worked To Find Way Out Of Present Impasse

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar at a public meeting convened by the Journalists' Association of India and the Press Owners" Association of Bombay, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided over the function described him not only as a great creative journalist but a valiant fighter in the cause of the country, who realised the eloquent power of a sheathed sword rather than a ar wn one.

His journalistic and political career, she said, was based on his conviction that "where he could win with his word he did not try to conquer with the stab." He tried to approach the ideal of Mahatma Gandhi in winning over the opponent with the lily rather than the sword.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the meeting:—

"This public meeting convened by the Journalists' Association of India and Press-owners' Association of Bombay places on record its profound sorrow at the premature death of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu," who as a journalist, as a member of the Legislative Assembly and as a public man, rendered invaluable services to India's cause; and by his high character, great ability, thorough grasp of public questions and amiable disposition earned the respect of all sections of his countrymen, and was indefatigable in his endeavours to bring about mutual understanding, and to adjust differences between divergent interests and schools of thought.

"By his death the country is deprived, at a crucial period, of his wide and profound knowledge of constitutional problems, and his modest genial, and inspiring presence will be long missed from the counsels of the nation.

"This meeting authorises the Chairman to communicate the above resolution to the members of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar's family."

MAN WHO SHUNNED LIME-LIGHT.

"The late Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar did his work not in the lime-light but behind the scenes". This was the tribute paid by Mr. S. A. Brelvi to the memory of the late Mr. Iyengar. He requested Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to preside over the meeting and declared that they had met to mourn the death of one of India's distinguished sons. The glowing tributes paid to the memory of the late Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar by all sections of people in all parts of the country as well as the press, he said, testified to the magnitude of the loss which the country in general, and the newspaper and printng world in particular had sustained by his death.

Continuing, Mr. Brelvi said that there were two categories of leaders of men in all countries and in all times. The first were those who were not as great as they were reputed to be, and the second were those who were much bigger than the public knew them to be. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar belonged to the latter category. There were very few public men in this country who had done more valuable work than Mr. Rangaswamy, and there were fewer still who did it more unostentatiously. Both as Secretary of the Swaraj Party and as General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., and as editor of the "Hindu" he had rendered great services to the country.

If Pandit Motilal was the soul of the Swaraj Party, the speaker said, the late Mr. Rangaswamy was the brain of the party. His death had come to him as a personal loss, because with his ripe judgment and experience he had always helped journalists in the fight they had to wage to preserve what little was left of the liberties of the Press. The late leader who preferred to work behind the scene, rather than come in the lime-light.

NO BELIEVER IN DRAWN-SWORD

That the late Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar was a good fighter in the cause of the country who knew that a sheathed sword was more eloquent of power than the drawn-sword, was the sentiment expressed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in the course of her speech. She said that she was one of those who knew the late leader intimately for a period extending over a quarter of a century. She knew him when he was famous in the public life of the country, as well as when people had begun to murmur against him, and the one great quality which ran throughout his life was his quiet devotion that never wavered to the cause of India's freedom.

Mr. Brelvi, she said was right in saying that there were two categories of men, some whose reputations were greater than their personalities, and some who were really greater than the reputation they had earned.

The keynote of his character was the quietness of his work. He laboured so silently that very often the nation was not aware of it. Whether as the right-hand man and brain and part of the heart of Pandit Motilal Nehru, as Secretary of the Indian National Congress, as editor of a great nationalist paper, as a journalist who fought tooth and nail for the rights of the press, or as an individual in all capacities, he was a man of most deep affection and loyalty.

AUTHORITY ON CONSTITUTION.

His knowledge of constitutional matters was almost classical and he was quoted as an authority by friends and foes alike. He was a student of not only Indian problems, but of international questions. His scholarly attainments and his careful knowledge of all things won him the respect fo those who easily dismissed Indians as more agitators and firebrands. Whenever Mr. Rangaswami spoke there was substance behind his words. His personality was unobtrusive in the most. In a gathering of spectacular personalitie he could easily be overlooked, but all those who were aware of his abilities were always conscious of him. Although he was not an orator the late Mr. Iyengar drone conviction home, because his cours were the the outcome of deep brooding and pondering. He was a creative journalist, who shaped and moulded the political thought of the country. He was not always immediately on the popular side in politics, and in his later years he was blamed for pushing himself to the extreme right wing of the Congress. This division of the body politic did not appeal to the speaker, and however temparate the mode of expression of the late Mr. Iyengar appeared to be, he worked for the freedom of the country.

COUNTRY'S GOOD SOLDIER.

Mrs. Naidu said the late leader was a good solider of the country who knew the elequent power of a sheathed sword. Where he cou'd win with the word he did not try to conquer with the stab. He believed that meeting the opponent with courtesy was itself half triumph, and he tried to approach the ideal of Mahatma Gandhi in winning his opponent with the lily rather than with the sword.

Messages received from Mr. K. N. Nariman M A Jinnah Mr. M R Jayakar and Mr. B G Horniman regretting their inability to attend the function but joining in the tributes paid to the memory of the late Mr. Rangaswami were then by Mr Manilal C Mody at the meeting.

EARLY CAREER IN "HINDU."

In moving the condolence resolution Mr. K. Natarajan said that both Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar himself were introduced to journalism through the "Hindu" newspaper. The "Hindu" in those days had to ride on story seas and although when Mr. Rangaswami joined it the paper in Madras. The paper had to encounter first of all the different points of views. For instance there were two schools in Madras one known as as the "Mylapur School,' which looked on public questions with half closed eyes and the other known as the "Triplicane School" which held radical views.

Then there was rivalry between Iyers and Iyengars, Brahmins and Non-Brahmins. It was to the credit of the late Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, that during his tenure of editorship he was able to compose all these differences. This was amply demonstrated in the expression of grief by all sections of people in Madras.

"HINDU" MODELLED ON "TIMES" LINES.

Paying a tribute to the late leaders as a great journalist the speaker said the "Hindu" had modelled itself on the lines of "The (London) Times". This was noticeable in the matter "of deliberate understatement, the almost proud refusal to express the emotions of the writer, the severe appeal to the intellect, the grave and weighty way in which every word was uttered" which made it comparable only to "The Times".

In politics one of the greatest ambitions and anxieties of Mr. Rangaswami was to see that all the political parties and the Government of this country were together. He was in close correspondence with the highest and responsible statesmen in England, and knew exactly where the hitch was, and if he had survived for another two years years his services in the cause of peace and goodwill between the two nations would have been immense. Personally the speaker thought he would have been hailed and would have been considered fit to join the Cabinet when self-governing India would have been first formed.

LOSS TO WHOLE COUNTRY.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas in seconding the resolution said that the fact that the late Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar was born in an intellectual family was both an handicap and an advantage. It was a handicap because very few men could rise to the high standard of expectations of family traditions. The late Mr. Iyengar had exceeded the expectations, and as a nationalist he was far superior to the late Mr. Dewan Bahadur Srinivas Iyengar, and an equal to the late Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, both of his family. His death was not only a loss to journalism or politics but to the whole country.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai said that he was more privileged to appreciate the services rendered by the late Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar because he was neither a journalist nor had been a member of the legislature. The greatest tribute they could pay to him as to any public man was that he had earned the esteem of the people. It was a great pity that the last days of the late Mr Iyengar should have been clouded with the difficulties which faced the solution of the great struggle in which they were engaged. Much as Mr. Natarajan might desire and much as he might dream that had te late leader lived he might have seen the solution of the problem in two years, the speaker was not quite so optimistic.

RENDERED NATIONAL SERVICE DESPITE HANDICAP

In these days of the many prohibitions imposed on the Press it was a great wonder to him how the newspapers were able to render any service to the country at all. A clever editor had to skirt round these prohibitions or forfeit their securities. He felt that the greatest service the nationalist newspapers could do, in face of the restrictive laws in force, was to shut down. Therefore it was a matter of great credit to the late Mr. Iyengar to be able to render national service under those limitations.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that it would be a great injustice to compare the "Hindu" to the "London Times" which according to him was responsible for the great war. He referred to the services rendered by the late Mr. Iyengar as Secretary of the Swaraj Party, and said he was chiefly responsible for maintaining the solidarity of the party for six years and Pandit Motilal Nehru would have found it difficult to carry on his work as leader of the Party without Mr. Rangaswami. Every member of the Swaraj Party, he said, was a live wire but the late Mr. Iyengar and Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty were the only two members through whom Government could put their views before the late Pandit Motilal Nehru with some degree of confidence. For this reason he was often misunderstood but there was no doubt that he had rendered the greatest services to

(Continued in column 4.)

SMITH BILL FAVOURABLY REPORTED

APPROPRIATION OF 150 MILLIONS FOR COTTON GARMENTS

Weakness Of Wall Street Induced Liquidation

RALLY ON TRADE & SPECULATIVE BUYING

Bombay, Feb. 10.

On Friday, the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being favourable spot markets and weakness of Wall-street market.

SMITH BILL.

It is reported that the Agricultural Committee of the U. S. A. Senate has favourably reported on the Smith Bill, which provides appropriation of 150 million dollars to buy cotton garments, for distribution among needy people in the State. It is believed that the Bill will be passed by the U. S. Congress and will increase consumption of American cotton to the extent of a million bales. This will be an additional factor for the rise in cotton prices. Spot cotton markets are keeping firm with active demand from spinners and it is now generally anticipated that prices will be pushed to higher levels, so, as to discount a small crop under the Bankhead Bill. Although, everything looks like helping the present upward trend, it is now time, when it is becoming risky to follow the rise. The market is heavily long with speculative purchases and in the absence of short interest; prices are likely to react any moment. Of course, there is no justification for short sales, but, we think it is now time to secure profits on holdings. Those who will secure profits on strong markets will get opportunities to replace at lower levels.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with May delivery quoted 12.22. There was heavy speculative buying which in conjunction with trade buying resulted in a rise of 14 points from the opening level of the day was reached during the first hour with May delivery 12.36. At this level there was heavy long liquidation influenced by weakness of Wall-street market and prices rapidly declined 18 points, May delivery reaching the lowest level of the day 12.18. At this level there was renewed buying and under short covering prices rallied and closed at a net rise of 6 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices reached a new high level 12.55 showing a rise of 10 points.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market also ruled steady and closed at rise of 6 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 6 points to 12.30c.

REACTION IMMINENT

Messrs Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

Despite the uncertainty over the Stock Exchange Control Bill cotton prices were well maintained on trade demand in anticipation of Government adopting the Bankhead Bill.

Trade reports continue optismistic and the recent credit expansion has increased the purchasing power.

Though the formation of a new cabinet has restored confidence in France, reliable French Banking circles believe the financial position wil compel France to abandon the gold standard and the franc may be stabilised around 100.

With a somewhat mixeed sentiment in the market the immediate outlook appears to be that though prices may be carried a little higher a substantial reaction seems imminent in the near future and consequently we continue to advise taking profits with a view to replacing o nany good set-back.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 12 to 14 points on Friday in sympathy with bullish overnight advices from New York. The opening level was the lowest of the day as there was a good general buying which again met with profit-taking. Later on the market ruled firm with active buying and with a further rise in New York market, prices recorded a rise of 8 points from the opening level, which was the highest price of the day. There was a scarcity of contracts Trade calling and local covering was the main feature. Later on there was some liquidation in the distant deliveries. The market closed at a net rise of 15 points for the near month, while later months closed at a rise of 9 to 10 pies. Middling American Spot cotton prices were raised 20 points to 6.80d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton prices failed to follow the rise in American and closed at a rise of 3 points with March 5.08, May 5.05 and July 5.12.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly firm with a good demand for near months. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 19 to 2 points while Uppers futures advanced 11 to 9 points. Upper Spot cotton prices rose 20 points to 7.40d and Sakels spot cotton prices closed 30 points higher at 9.47d. per lb.

15 CENT COTTON

The "M. G. Commercial" states:- "With a diminishing supply of American cotton and an increasing consumption, it appears that confidence in cotton prices at current or moderately higher levels is justified. Apart from the usual technical reactions, there seems to be nothing in the statistical position to prevent prices steadily climbing to the 15-cent level aimed at by the Roosevelt Administration. Only some extraneous influence, such as the N.R.A. will effect the appreciation. Already some dissatisfaction among the industrialists has set up a demand for a shorter working week. Should the President yield to such clamour, then an adjustment in commodity prices will quickly follow. The cotton position is healthy, but the atmosphere surrounding it can temporarily obscure it."

PRIVATES CABLES

N-Y May highest 12.36+11 (10-35 a.m.)

Lowest 22.18—07 (1-4 p.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.48+20 (3-45 p.m.)

Lowest 6.40 (Opening)

Messrs Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

11-27 a.m. Liverpool: New buying easily absorbing scattered liquidation.

8-48 p.m. New York: Strength of Textile and high basis encouraged Bulls' support.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:

Reaction does not last long. Market likely to go higher.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Market active and firm; are not inclined to change our opinion.

New York.—Do not think market will be unfavourably affected by pending Exchange legislation; President stated that necessary as they are definitely value of commerce. Market broadening; speculation increasing; doing very good business; considerable buying in anticipation of passage control legislation which is likely to advance prices until prices discount small crop.

Liverpool.—Market shows great steadiness and has well absorbed heavy liquidation yesterday and to-day; advise purchases on setbacks. London sugar firm. Roosevelt's declaration construed as help to Cuba.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market shows great steadiness and has well absorbed heavy liquidation yesterday and to-day. Advise purchases on setbacks.

Liverpool.—Advance owing to a general desire to buy. Good trade demand. Recent sellers bought to-day. Our opinion is that the "short" interest is small., which will rather tell against the market.

Liverpool.—Market very steady on strength America, Hedge and straddle selling, Bullish..

New York.—Senate Agriculture Committee reported favourably Smith Bill appropriating one hundred fifty million Dollar to buy cotton garments for distribution to needy. Bill likely adopted and if so would require over one million bales further indicating much higher prices. Regard President Stock Exchange message as bullish.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 9.

March 1934	12.18+08
May 1934	12.34+09
July 1934	12.48+06
October 1934	12.69+06
December 1934	12.84+11
January 1935	12.90+08
Spot	12.55+10

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 10.

B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6

LONDON—

Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 Feb.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 March-April.

Banks selling T T 1/6 May

Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8

Banks buying D D 1,6 1/8

Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Feb.-Mar.

Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 April-May.

NEW YORK—

B. C. Rate T T 267 3/4

Banks selling T T 265 3/4

Banks buying T T 263

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 580 Nominal.

Banks buying D D 590 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 56 3/4

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 79 1/2

Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/4

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 101 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 91 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 157

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 56 1/2

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 96 1/2

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.01 3/4 9th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/4 1/4 10th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 9/32 10th inst.

London/Paris 77.68 9th inst.

London/Belgium 21.96 9th inst.

London/Switzerland 15.83 9th inst.

London/Italy 58.12 9th inst.

London/Berlin 12.96 9th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 9th inst.

London/New York 5.02 9th inst.

Amsterdam/London 7.61 3/4 9th inst.

Java/London 7.59 9th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Quiet.

Gold £6-16-9 8th inst. £6-17-4 9th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 3/4 8th inst. 19 13/16 9th inst

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 8th inst. 19 7/8 9th inst.

Silver New York Ready 44 3/4 8th inst. 44 60 9th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 1 1/16 p.c. 8th inst. 1 p.c. 9th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 8th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 9th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1 1/2 p.c.

3 Mos. 3/4 p.c.

6 Mos 2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

NEW YORK.

New York Feb. 9

New York 10 55 a.m.—	
March	12.19
May	12.33
July	12.50
New York Noon Call—	
March	12.07
May	12.23
July	12.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 9

Bales.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's exports to the Continent	9,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb 9.

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.98
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.13
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.28
OOMRA —	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.11
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.26
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.41
BENGAL —	
Good	4.22
Fine	4.32
Superfine	4.42
SCINDE —	
Good	4.32
Fine	4.42
Superfine	4.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

	10-10 a.m quotations.	To-day's Price.
February 1934 ..		6.48+15
March 1934	6.45	6.44+14
April 1934		6.43+14
May 1934	6.42	6.42+14
June 1934		6.41+14
July 1934		6.40+13
August 1934 ..		6.39+13
September 1934 ..		6.37+12
October 1934 ..		6.36+12
November 1934 ..		6.36+11
December 1934 ..		6.37+11
January 1935 ..		6.37+11
February 1935 ..		6.37+10
Middling Spot ..		6.80+20

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 9

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-17-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-5-0.

LINSEED

London Feb. 9

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11-7 6.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £9-10-0.

Linseed Bombay, (London) per ton, Feb./Mar. sellers £11-10 0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb 9

Smoked sheet standard ribbed b. sellers 5-1/32.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 9.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	22
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	12
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	52
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	27
Electric Bond Common	20 1/4
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	46
Consolidated Gas	44
Columbia Gas	17
American Tel. & Tel	121
Western Union Tleg.	62 1/4
Radio Corp.	8
Chesapeake & Ohio	44
New York Central	40 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	32
Erie R. R.	20 1/4
Pennsylvania R. R.	36
Union Pacific R. R.	128
Great North Pfd.	29
National Dairy	16
Hiram Walker	47
Distillers Seagram	22
Bethelehem Steel	45
United States Steel	56 1/4
American Smelting	46 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 3/4
Kennecott Copper	20 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36
International Harvestor	44
General Motors	38 3/4
Packard Motor	4 1/4
Goodyear Tyre	39
Atlantic Refining	33
Socony	17 1/2
Chase Bank	28
Sun Life of Canada	490
National Distillers	28
Celanese Corporation of Am.	40

Market lower owing to news of proposed Government regulations for Stock Exchange. Carloadings up 78,000.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Febry. 10.

The Local Silver Market ruled quiet in sympathy with easier Shanghai advices. Prices opened at Rs. 58|3 and declined to Rs. 57|14. Gold Market was also quiet. At the opening prices were Rs. 34|0|6, but later on declined to Rs. 33|15|3. At this level the market was steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Silver ..	55	10	0
March Settlement ..	57	15	0
March Tejimandi ..	1	11	0
Ready Gold ..	33	15	0
March Settlement ..	33	15	6
March Tejimandi ..	0	11	0
April Settlement ..	33	15	9
April Tejimandi ..	1	2	6

LINSEED OILS.

London. Feb. 9

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Feb. sellers 18/3.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 19/-

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 9

Silver.—Market is Quiet

Spot	19-13/16
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 9

Gold Bars Fine per oz. 86 17-4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Feb, 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 8.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	137 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-0/8
National Bank of India ..	48
Funding Loan 4 per cent. ..	112-1/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent 1961	102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	63
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	75-5/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	87-7/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	108-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	76
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	102
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 9

March 1934	12.15+06
May 1934	12.30+04
Spot	12.30+06

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 9.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March 1934	9.23
May 1934	9.17
July 1934	9.13
October 1934	8.75
November 1934	8.76
December 1934	8.73
F. G. F. Spot	9.47

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Straddle Differences

New York-Liverpool:—March 72, May 52, July 34.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A|May (216)—Liverpool May (6.43) Rs| 64 at Exchange 1|6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A|May (216)—New York May (12.34) Rs. 57-1|4 at Cross Rate 5.01-5|8.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb. 9.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close
Broach:				
A|May	216 1|4	217	215	215 1|4
J|Aug.	222 1|4	223	221	221 14
Oomra:				
March	190 1|2	190 1|2	188 1|2	188 1|2
May	191 3|4	191 3|4	189 3|4	189 3|4
Bengal:				
Mar.	147 1|2	147 1|2	144 3|4	144 3|4
May	150 3|4	150 3|4	148	148

Teji-Mandi for Broach A|May Rs. 15

Teji-Mandi for Broach J|Aug. Rs. 28-1|2

PROCESSING TAX ON SUGAR

Compensation For Farmers

Bombay, Feb. 10.

SUGAR:—President Roosevelt has recommended to Congress strict sugar control with quotas and the levying of a processing tax of half a cent, the proceeds of which will be used to compensate the farmers and sugar will thus be placed on the commodity list.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Febry. 10.

T.T. ON LONDON:—

Previous close ..	1.4-5|16
To-day's opening ..	1.4-1|4
To-day's close ..	1.4-3|16
Difference ..	—1|8

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Feo 9

SAKELLARIDIS	
March ..	17.24+.56
May ..	17.24+.66
July ..	17.23+.65
November ..	16.60+.40
ASHMOUNI	
February ..	12.68+.13
April ..	12.81+.23
October ..	12.80+.25
December ..	12.85+.24

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Feb. 9.

Spot Silver ..	44-3|4 +1|4c
March ..	44.70—22c.
May ..	45.20—25c.

Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Khandesn	2,574	bales.
Central India	1,751	,,
Barsi-Nugger	1,976	,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	600	,,
Berar	3,598	,,
Central Provinces	952	,,
Dhollera	177	,,
Rajputana	371	,,
Sind-Punjab	271	,,
Broach	3,594	,,
Compta-Dharwar	140	,,
Western-Northerns	51	,,
Persians	9	,,
Egyptians	1,129	,,
Total cotton	17,193	,,
Wheat	3,734	cwts.
Linseed	4,850	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	1,523	,,
Gingellyseed	1,372	,,
Poppyseed	34	,,
Groundnuts	17,629	,,
Castorseed	2,104	,,
Rice	12,673	,,
Myrabollams	4,628	,,
Cottonseed	8,704	,,
Gram	1,858	,,
Joowar	28	,,
Barley	194	,,
Bajree	1,676	,,

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London. Feb. 9

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25/—

C & F Calcutta, Feb./Apl. per cwt., nominal 7/-

C & F Bombay, Feb./Apl. per cwt. sellers 6/9.

C & F Karachi, Feb./Apl. per cwt., sellers 6/9.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Feb. 9

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb 9.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-3/4
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	15-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	227

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Febry. 10.

Following a further rise of 9 points in New York, the Local Market was expected to open at Rs. 216 for Broach A|M. delivery, but the market opened quiet at Rs. 215, and ruled easy on utter absence of any important buying. Japanese firms were sellers and prices gradually declined to Rs. 213|12.

The situation of the local market is very interesting and with regard to the present wide disparity, Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. in their report state as under:—

"It was reported that owing to the disparity between yarn and raw cotton prices, local mills were hedging their stocks of yarn and cloth. On the other hand the present parity of about Rs. 65, with Liverpool is attracting strad dle operations by purchases of July Broach against sales of July Liverpool as it is believed that owing to the shortage of the Gujerat crop, very firm spot prices in America and Egypt, Indian spinners will later on require all available staple varieties whereby very little tenderable cotton will be available for the July contract and may cause parity to again narrow to around Rs. 40 during July."

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 9 points and closed 8 points down. The local market ruled quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.|M.	212|4
Broach J.|M.	218|8
Oomra March	187
Oomra May	188|4
Bengal March	144
Bengal May	147|8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	159
Bengal Fine	...	156
Bengal F. G.	...	152
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	156
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	152
Wardha-Hingt Fine	189	206
Nagpur Savner Fine	189	206
Yeotmal Fine	186	197
Arvi Fine	186	197
Ellichpur Fine	186	197
Amraoti-Berar Fine	186	191
Khamgaon Fine	186	191
Mulkapur Fine	182	186
Khandesh Fine	179	184
Jalna|Sailu Fine	182	184
Burwah Sanavad Fine	186	191
Broach Fine	201	222|26
Punjab|American	...	229
Punjab|American mix	...	220
Cambodia	269	...
Miraj|Sangli	184	...
Compta Good	194	...
Kampala	334|44	...
Manza	...	324

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bmbay, Feb. 10.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	2,574	163,260
Central India	1,751	110,175
Barsi and Nagar	1,976	100,227
Hyderabad-Gaorani	600	29,375
Berar	3,598	208,391
Central Provinces	952	50,343
Total Oomras	11,451	662,271
Dholera	177	11,031
N.-W. Provinces		5,896
Rajputana	371	19,556
Sind-Punjab	271	89,215
Broach	3,594	57,891
Compta & Dharwar	140	9,562
Westerns-Northerns	51	3,886
Cocoanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		5,979
Persian	9	654
American		18,847
Egyptian and African	1,129	53,652
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		24
Total	17,193	938,464

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 8th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,534	183,628
Japan & China	13,425	177,043
Coast Ports		8,041
Up-country by Rail		54,187
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		35,072
Total	16,959	458,571

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

48	Premji Harji	Amraoti	188|8
123	Do.	Amalner	183
18	Do.	Pandharpur	183
101	Osman Suleman	Wardha	14-1|2 on
36	Colaba Land	Indore	old 177
21	Madhavji Mill	Ujjain	old 127
35	Do	Ujjain	117
37	Do.	Bombay Press	127
100	C. Parekh	Munja	109 on to Broach
102	Kotak & Co.	Khamgaon	191
58	Do.	Khamgaon	191

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 9.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Feb-Mar. sellers 19

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels Feb-Mar. sellers 18/0

Wheat South Australian, parcels Feb. sellers 21/9

NO FOOLING ON U. S. 'CHANGE

Roosevelt Suppresses Outlawed Practices With Stern Hand

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

President Roosevelt's efforts to control the stock exchange were embodied in a far-reaching bill introduced in the Congress, empowering the Federal Trade Commission to promulgate working rules for all exchanges, laying down half-a-million dollars' fine for exchanges violating the law and a fine of 25,000 dollars or ten years' imprisonment for individuals pursuing any outlawed practices.

The number of restrictions enforceable immediately aim at prohibiting the manipulation of securities and a severe limitation in the margin of transactions by requiring at least 60 per cent. cash deposited against dealings.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSN.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26|10; closing Rs. 26|7.

Groundnuts Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 23|1; closing Rs. 22|14.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 24|11; lowest Rs. 24|9 closing Rs. 24|10.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

	1933-34	1932-33
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 9-2-34	6236000	6909000
Receipts Yesterday 9-2-34	22000	34000
Exports to date 9-2-34	5180000	5297000
Stock at Ports 9-2-34	3676000	4709000
Stock Interior Towns 9-2-34	1947000	2084000
Stock Liverpool 9-2-34	1017000	892000
Visible Supply 9-2-34	8400000	9602000
Quantity in Sight 9-2-34	9685000	10473000
Quantity out of Sight 9-2-34	7838000	7692000

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Linseed May	8 6 6
Wheat May	4 1 0

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

Bombay Feb. 1.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 10th day of February 1934

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY

VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April	May.
8-0	Rs. 216	12
10-30	Rs. 215	12
12-30	Rs. 214	8
2-30	Rs. 213	8
4-30	Rs. 213	-
5-0	Rs. 213	-
Highest	217	-
Lowest	212	8
Settlement Rate	214	-

WEATHER DRY OVER COUNTRY

POONA, Feb. 10.

The weather was dry over the country except for a few falls of rain in Assam, Shillong reporting quarter inch

A fresh western disturbance has caused a further rise in temparature along the north-west frontier and the Punjab.

Forecast:—Scattered thunder showers may occur in Burma.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

—.o.—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 10-2-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.14 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.8 degrees (3.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.9 degrees (1.4 above normal)

BAROMETER READING

—.o.—

The Official Barometer Reading for Feb. 10 is as follows .—

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.14 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Latest Commercial News

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES SOARING HIGHER

New York Cotton Prices 11 Points Up

LONDON GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Weak Tone In Grains

BOMBAY, February 10.

On Saturday, the sterling-dollar cross-rate marked an upward tendency on a small scale, but the sterling-franc cross-rate ruled slightly easy.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET FIRM.

The New York cotton market opened easy on weak advices from Liverpool and weakness in Stock Exchange. The introduction of President Roosevelt's Bill in the Congress empowering the Federal Trade Commission to promulgate working orders for all exchanges had a bearish effect at first but speculative buying subsequently imparted a firm tone to the market. The American cotton prices are soaring higher at present.

LONDON BULLION PRICES SLIGHTLY EASY.

London gold and silver prices were slightly easy to-day. The local bullion market ruled dull and quiet with little business.

FOREIGN WHEAT MARKETS WEAK.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat markets were weak in the absence of support. The Argentine Linseed market was closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, February 10.	
Previous closing rate	12.34
To-day's opening rate	12.24
Difference	—.10
To-day's closing rate	12.45
Difference	+.11
Broach Expectation	215

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, February 10.	
Previous closing rate	6.42
To-day's opening rate	6.33
Difference	—.09
To-day's closing rate	6.34
Difference	—.08

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, February 10.

Unsteadiness in the earlier part of the session and then a sudden rise as the session advanced characterised the New York cotton market to-day. Poor Liverpool advices coupled with the inactivity in the Stock Exchange and the introduction of the President Roosevelt's Bill in the Congress empowering the Federal Trade Commission to promulgate working rules for all exchanges had a depressing effect on the market which opened with May delivery quoted at 1224 i.e. 10 points lower than the previous closing. Trading was quiet for the greater part of the session but later on speculative buying prices advanced fairly well and the market closed firm at 1245 i.e. 21 points higher than opening and 11 points higher than the previous closing rate.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, February 10.

The following were the opening quotations:—

March (12.08|12.07) 12.09|12.07.
May (12.24|12.22) 12.24|12.21.
July (12.40|12.39) 12.37|12.36.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, February 10.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.47) 6.32.
American May (6.44) 6.34.
Egyptian March (9.22) 9.14.
Egyptian May (9.19) 9.09.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, February 10, 10-45 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures opened 10 down Broach A.M. declined to Rs. 211-8 but thereafter steadily improved to Rs. 215-4 as the New York cotton market closed with a rise of 9 points.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, February 10.

Previous closing	5.01 7|8
To-day's closing	5.02

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, February 10.

Previous closing	5.01 7|8
To-day's opening	5.02 1|8
To-day's closing	5.03 1|8
Difference	+.01 1|4

FRANC RATE.

London, February 10.

Previous closing	77.78
To-day's opening	77.90
To-day's closing	77.64
Difference	—.14

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, February 10.

London exchanges opened with the sterling-dollar at 502-1|8 and later appreciated to 503-1|8 at the closing time.

Franc opened at 77.80 and eased to 77.64 at the closing time.

LONDON SILVER.

London, February 10.

The market was quiet.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 13|16d.	19 11|16d.
Forward	19 7|8d.	19 3|4d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, February 10.

	Last Price.	To-day's Price.
Gold per oz.	£6|17|4	£6|17|1

BULLION.

London February 10.

Influx (Nil) Nil.
Withdrawal (Nil) Nil.
Gold (£6|17|4) £6|17|1.
Silver (19 13|16d.) 19 11|16.

DISCOUNTS.

London, February 10.

3 months (1-1|32 p c) 1 p c.
4 months (1-1|16 p c) 1 p c.
6 months (1-1|8 p c) 1 1|16 p c.

CROSS-RATES.

London, February 10.

London on Bombay (1.6-3|32) 1.6-3|32.
Paris on Bombay (5.86 1|2) 5.85 5|8.
New York on Bombay (37.87) 38.0.
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 3|4) 0.96 3|4.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, February 10.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet 50-1|2 for March 52-1|4 for May and 53-3|4 for July i.e. 1|8 penny lower than the previous closing. Enquiry was poor and prices made no advance.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.

Chicago wheat prices declined on commission houses selling and disappointing outside demand. The opening prices were May 90-1/4 July 88 September 89-1/4.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

CHICAGO. Feb. 10.

Chicago oats market was also lacking in support and May delivery at the opening was quoted at 35-3/4.

Rye was slightly better at 51 1|2.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 10

The Argentine market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, February 10.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£226 1|2) closed.
Lead (£11 3|4) closed.
Iron (£65) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£36-1|2 to £36-3|4) closed).

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1|4) 1-1 1|4.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1|2) 1-6 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1|4) 1-1 1|4.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 3|4) 1-9 3|4.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Feb.|Mar. (£16 1|8) £16 buyers.
Dundee Feb. (£18 1|2) unquoted.
Lightning Feb. (£17 1|4) unquoted

RUBBER.

Spot (5) 5 1|32 paid and value.
Jan.|Mar. (5 3|32) 5 1|8 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Feb.|Mar. (£11-1|2) £11 9|16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Feb.|Mar. (£11 3|8) £11 5|16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Feb.|Mar. (£9-7|16) £9 7|16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Feb.|Mar. (£9 1|4) £9 1|4 sellers.

London on Milan (58.25) 58.12.
London on Shanghai (1-4 3|8) 1-4 1|4.
London on Kobe (1-2 1|4) 1-2 1|4.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, February 10.

The local bullion market again showed not much activity. Silver at the opening was quoted at Rs. 55|12 for ready and Rs. 58|- for Fagun delivery. The closing rates were 55|11, 57|13, 58|1, for ready Fagun and Chaitra delivery.

Gold prices sagged low on poor advices from London. The opening rates were Rs. 34|0|6, 34|0|6 and the closing at Rs. 33|14 and 33|14|6 for ready and Fagun delivery.

TRIUMPH OF FASCIST FINANCE

Greatest Conversion Operation

ROME, February 10.

The expiration of the time-limit for the greatest conversion operation in Italian history reveals only one-half of one per cent. holders failed to convert.

The Press hails the result as a triumph of the Fascist finance.—Reuter's Special Service.

DISCOUNT RATE WEAKENED IN MONEY MARKET

Treasury Bills Allotted At 17sh. 6d

HUGE AMOUNT OF PRECIOUS METAL FOR SALE IN LONDON

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, February 10.

Despite supplies meeting full employment, discount rates weakened in the Money Market. Latest Treasury Bill issue were placed 6d. cheaper at 17s. 6d.

The high American price of gold has been drawing huge amounts of the precious metal to London; this week about 14 1|2 million arrived, whereof a good portion was already shipped to America.

The Stock Exchange to-day was idle. Internationals were weaker on uncertainty in connection with the control on speculation in the New York Stock Exchange. Otherwise there was scarcely any feature.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, February 10.

The 3½ p. c. Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £87-7|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, February 10.

The Stock Exchange markets generally were inactive. Gilt-edgeds were quiet but steady. Industrials generally were featureless. Internationals were easier chiefly on Wall Street.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1|2 per cent Consols (£76) £76.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1|2) £102 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110) £110.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1|2) £112 1|4.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£102) £102.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 13 5|8) dol. 13 3|8.
International Holding (dol. 2 3|8) dol. 2 1|8.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 7 7|8) dol 7 1|2.
Electric Music Insurance (23-6) 22-9.
Princhin John (33-0) 33-0.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (32-6) 32-7 1|2.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (93-3) 93-0.
Swadeshi Match (9-10 1|2) 9-9.
Dunlop Rubber (42-4 1|2) 42-4 1|2.
Uniliver Ordinary (24-0) 24-0.
Ford Motor (25-3) 24-7 1|2.
Cables and Wireless (10-3|4) 10-1|2.
British-American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6.
Cameras "A" (£8 1|8) £8 1|8.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (118-0) 118-0.
P and O S N Co Def (17-6)
Distillers (84-4 1|2) 84-3.
Bradsford Dyers (14-9) 14-9.
British Celanese (14-0) 13-10 1|2.
J and P Coats Ordinary (61-0) 61-0.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44-4 1|2) 44-6.
Fine Cotton Spinners (14-3) 14-3.
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (8-3) 8-7 1|2.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 22 5|8) dol. 22 1|8.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-9.

INDIAN LOANS

London, February 10. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (75 3|4) £75 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£87 3|4) £87 3|4.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958|68 (£110 1|2) £110 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£104) £104.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (3|4 p.c. dis.) 7.8 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£110) £110 1|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945|65 (£109 1|4) £109 1|4.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (31-10 1|2) 31-3
Doran Tea (58-0) 57-6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-7 1|2) 40-0.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (21-9) 21-6.
Gula Kelampong (20-7 1|2) 20-7 1|2.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (28-9) 28-9.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (65-0) 63-9.
Burma Corporation (13-9) 13-9.
Rio Tintos (£21 1|2) £21 1|4.
East Rand Proprietary (46-9) 45-9.
Rand Mines (128-9) 128-9.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (37-6) 37-6.
Anglo-Persian (50-7 1|2) 50-0.
Burma Oil (90-0) 90-0.
Mexican Eagle (11-9) 11-9.
Shell Transport (55-0) 55-0.
Royal Dutch (£23 1|2) £23 1|4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, February 10.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motor (dol. 40 1|8) dol. 37 3|4.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 16-3|4) dol. 15 1|8.
U S Steel (Common) (dol 57 5|8) dol. 54 1|2.
U S Steel (Preference) (unquoted)
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

CAN THEY BE RECLAIMED?

(From A Correspondent.)

PATNA, February 8.

On receipt of information that 400 chamars have been converted into Christianity, Babu Jagathnarainlal, General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha has sent instructions to the secretary, Agra Hindu Sabha to make prompt inquiries into the matter and to take such immediate action as is necessary to bring them into the Hindu fold.

MUSLIM M. L. A. & KASHMIR GOVT.

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 10.

Mr. Sadiq Hasan M L E President, Anjuman Islamia, Amritsar in a statement to the press sent policy of repression of the Kashmir Government and earnestly appeals to all fair minded people to protest.

LIFE THAT WAS CHARMLESS

That there was no Charan in life is said to be the reason that led one Brejlal Dulabdas to commit suicide by Swallowing Opium and "bhang" on Friday night.

It appears that Brejlal, who was a bill collector, while returning to his house at Old Hanuman Lane, on Friday night, swallowed one anna worth of "bhang" and a quarter tola of opium. Ater reaching home one of his relatives, finding he was unconscious, removed him to the G. T. Hospital. Where regained consciousness far a while.

In a statement to the police Brejlal stated that, as there was no charm in life he swallowed "bhang" and opium with the intention of commiting suicide.

The Coroner's jury on Saturday returned a verdict of death due to suicidel dose of opium.

Twofold Object Of Aga Khan's Mission

Inducing Muslims To Close Up Ranks And Urging Hindus To Strengthen Unity Achieved In London Through Joint Memorandum

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

H. H. Aga Khan's mission has now crystallised. Its object is two-fold. First, it is to advise Muslims to close their ranks and try to work in co-operation with others, for constitutional development in India, and by bringing about unity among Muslim parties in order to show to the British public that he remains their acknowledged leader and spokesman.

His second object is to appeal to Hindus not to worry about the Communal Award but to strengthen unity achieved in London between Hindus and Muslim leaders through the Joint Memorandum, and thereby help the cause of India to get what that Memorandum has asked.

FEAR OF W. P. SCHEME GETTING THROUGH.

He believes that unless public opinion in India backs that Memorandum, there was the fear of only the White Paper scheme getting through and India losing the advantage gained through seven years' labours. He hopes the Indian public would realize the gravity of the issues involves and unitedly back the scheme of the Indian delegates which scheme would have no importance in the absence of such support.

He expects that leaving aside absolute Extremists, all other sections should be able to join hands and assure British opinion that if the Joint Memorandum is accepted by Parliament it will be worked by India with goodwill and with every desire to be fair to all interests.

TRIAL OF SANTI SEN

Special Tribunal Appointed

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10

An extra-ordinary gazette issued this eveing announces the constitution of a Special Tribunal consisting of Mr. K. C. Chunder, District and Sessions Judge, Khulna, Mr. S. Sen, District and Sessions Judge, Birbhum and Maulvi A. F. M. Mohsin Ali, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jessore as Commissioners for trying Santi Sen, the absconding accused in the Burge Murder Conspiracy Case trial.

It may be recalled that the trial of 12 other young men in connection with the Burge Murder Conspiracy Case was over only this noon by another Special Tribunal.—(United Press).

INDIANS & I. C. S.

Elders Discuss Question Of Increase In Percentage Of Recruitment

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10

There was an interesting debate in the Council of State on the resolution of Mr. Jagdish Prasad urging subsantial increase in the percentage of recruitment of Indians to the Indian Civil Service with a view to securing Indianisation of the I.C.S. within a measureable distance of time.

He said that 50-50 system of recruitment of Indians and Europeans introduced on the recommendation of the Lee Commission was opposed to the public opinion of the country. It was recently stated by the Home Secretary that there was 31 per cent of Indians on the cadre of the I.C.S. Of course this was an increase as compared with 20 years ago, when the Indians were only about 5 per cent. If the present rate of progress was continued, it would never be possible to completely Indianise the service.

He added that he did not for a moment suggest that the recruitment of Britisers should cease entirely, but he would like a radical change in the present system of recruitment to enable complete Indianisation within a measurable distance of time. He observed that his proposal was not retrograde and that he had the support of public opinion for his resolution.

Mr. Jagdish Banarjee moved an amendment to the original resolution.

Mr. Hallett, Home Secretary, replied, on behalf of the Government and explained the position as it stood till to-day.

After several speakers had addressed the House, Mr. Jagdish Prasad, replying in the debate, laid stress on the public demand for speedy Indianisation.

The resolution was withdrawn and the House adjourned till Tuesday when the Reserve Bank Bill will be taken up.—A. P.

WOMAN KILLED BY ELECTRIC TRAIN

A 25-year old woman, was knocked down by a local eleectric train on Saturday morning, near the Dockyard Road Station, resulting in her instantanious death.

The Railway police removed the body to the Morgue.

The City Coroner will hold an inquest over the body on Monday.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' CYCLE ALLOWANCE REDUCED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 9.

At a meeting of the Thana Municipality on Wednesday evening, the Board reduced the cycle allowance of municipal employees to Rs. 3 instead of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 given formerly.

On the motion of Dr. Wells the report of the Inquiry Committee was filed, when it came up for reconsideration as required by the Collector.

It may be recalled that the Inquiry Committee had submitted its reports in connection with the alleged mismanagement of the Municipal administration three years ago and had recommended that certain employees be punished for certain alleged defaults.

GOVERNOR DONATES Rs. 500 TO Mrs. BLACKWELL'S FUND

Delighted With Seals Scheme Of Mr. Cooper

H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne have sent a donation of Rs. 500 to Mrs. Blackwell's Appeal Fund in connection with the H. O. H. Fete.

This example of public-spirited generosity it is hoped, will stimulate the public to contribute freely to the Rund.

Lord Brabourne has sent the following letter to Mr. B. S. N. Cooper in connection with his scheme for hospital seals for use on envelopse:

"Dear Mr. Cooper: I am delighted to hear that you propose to launch a scheme of Hospital Seals for use on envelopes. I think it is an excellent idead, and I feel sure that the public will respond and use these seals in very large numbers.

I personally will use the seals on all correspondance emanating from Government House; and I would like to take this opportunity of wishing you every success in this enterprising adjunct to the H. O. H. Fete."

Already Rs. 100 worth of seals have been ordered for Government House.

A CORRECTION

A Printer's error has unfortunately crept in the report of the Dadar Parsi Colony Murder Case, which appeared in the "Chronicle" on Saturday. The word "opined" in the second paragraph under the heading "Mistakes In Panchanama" is wrong and should be read as "denied." The whole paragraph should read as follows:—

"Witness, however, denied the suggestion that the "googris" or beads were never found and that these were inserted in the 'panchanama' to connect the accused with the crime."

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE URGED

(From A Correspondent.)

NARSANDA, Feb. 9.

A meeting of Agriculturists of Kaira district was held at Nadiad in Santram Mandir under the presidentship of Sardar G. V. Desai when a resolution was passed requesting the Government to defer and remit the Land Revenue for the year in view of the great damage done to the standing crop by irregular rainfall.

ALL TECHNICOLOUR
SONG ROMANCE AT
PATHE
TO-DAY 10 A.M. 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
DENNIS KING
JEANETTE MACDONALD
Singing gloriously in
THE VAGABOND KING

Backers Lose Again At Mahaluxmi

TRELAWNE WINS GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP

Dillon Scores A Treble

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Backers left Mahaluxmi in a very chastened mood on Saturday. In a nine race programme only one favourite scored, and the failure of well-fancied horses like Spinner's Cottage, Goolash and Quarry, flabbergasted students of form. If form cannot be relied upon then the game is not worth the candle, were the remarks heard on all sides.

Dillon whose riding has been brilliant throughout the season, received a tremendous ovation when he completed a treble during the afternoon. The Australian lightweight leaves nothing to chance, and has well-earned the title of the 'Gordon Richards of India.'

WELL-DESERVED SUCCESS.

Mrs. John Yorke who has experienced bad luck this season scored a well-deserved victory when Trelawne took the Grand Western Hanicap. The race was unfortunately marred by Whoopee, who went to the front with a lead of six lengths, thereby scattering the field. Spinner's Cottage and Private Seal found the pace too hot and never flattered at any stage. Complet who could not win a Class IV event in Poona came on the scene rather late with Bray Beau to give battle to Trelawne.

Costaki Pasha in winning the Druids Lodgs Handicap, reversed the tables on Goolash who beat him in the Rajpipla Gold Cup. Here again several horses were baulked for a passage in the straight. The winner and The Dawn Patrol steered clear of trouble and finished in the order named.

Three horses sired by the lamented Owen Roe secured the first three places in the Idar Cup Cartoon who is bad at the gate trouced the opposition and finally settled the question as to who is the best Indian horse in the country.

1st Race (2-15 p. m.)

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr A Hoyt's RUSTOM 8-13
C Hoyt 1
Mr A M Khairaz's SHINIAR 8-3 Harding 2
Mr Sion F Nessim's IRAQ GIFT 9-0 Selby 3
Mr Ahmed Mustapha Talib's SA'AMI 8-3 Evans 4
Did not run: Argonaut 9-2

The race: Happy King went to the front chased by Gurji Beg, Pallazaman and Kolhapur Queen. At the four furlong, Happy King and Pallazaman were together. At the distance post, Rustom drew out challenged by Iraq Gift but Rustom won comfortably.

Won by: 1 length; 1/2 length; 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 37 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 128. Places Rs. 33; Rs. 38/8 and Rs. 17/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs 65/8. Places Rs. 16/8; Rs. 20; and Rs. 9.

Favourite: Iraq Gift.
Trainer: A. Hoyt.

2nd Race (2-45 p. m.)

THE IDAR CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. The Maharaja of Idar and Rs. 9,000, from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. For Indian Horses 4 and 5 years old only. W. A. Penalties—Winner of the All-India Produce Stakes, Poona, 1933, or the Indian Breeders Stakes, Poona, 1933, 7 lbs. extra (not cumulative) Allowance—Mares and gelding 3 lbs.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 8-5 Northmore 1
Mr N E Raymond's POMAGNE 8-11 Jones 2
Mr A M Khairaz's REDRESS 8-11 Selby 3
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's TRURO 9-4 M Hoyt ... 4
All ran.

The race: Pomagne was quickest away and led by 2 lengths from Knight at Arms and Truro. Redress joined the leader at the four furlong post. They ran in this order until the distance post, when Cartoon moved up to win in a canter from Pomagne and Redress.

Won by: 4 lengths; 1/2 length; 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 43 1/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 30/8. Places Rs. 14/8; Rs. 44 and Rs. 24/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 17/8. Places Rs. 7/8; Rs. 17/8; and Rs. 12.

Favourite: Truro and Cartoon
Trainer: C H Northmore

3rd Race (3-15 p. m.)

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr Hoosein Alwan's KARAM ALLAH 8-6 Evans 1
Mr Syed bin Oomer's LAMINGTON 8-7 Dillon 2
Mr A M Khairaz's AL GHAZI 7-8 McCarthy 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's MUTASHAR 7-7 Stokes 4
Did not run: Burgess 8-9

The race: Lamington was first away pursued by Kayid Saud, Sunspot and Saduzaman. Lamington entered the straight chased by Karam Allah, the latter easily passed him in the straight to win by 3 lengths. Al Ghazi came with a late run to place third.

Won by: 3 lengths; 2 lengths; 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 37 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 100. Places Rs. 24/8; Rs. 33/8 and Rs. 38/8.

2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 54. Places Rs 15; Rs. 16 and Rs. 19/8.

Favourite: Goolab
Trainer: Syed Mustapha

4th Race (3-45 p. m.)

THE GATWICK PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr P B Avasia's SABRINO 8-9 Obaid 1
Mr Diamond's GREEK GLEN 7-13 Stokes 2
Mr C A Laing's SILVERTON 8-5 Evans 3
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee Junior's DRAUGHTSMAN 8-9 McCarthy 4
Did not run: Martin Place 8-9. and Zarane 8-7

The race: Gift Horse showed the way to Greek Glen, Sabrino and Draughtsman. This order was maintained till the distance post where Sabrino took the lead and resisting a strong challenge from Greek Glen won a head, a short head separating Greek Glen and Silveton.

Won by: Head; short head; 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 41 2/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 50/8. Places Rs 21; Rs. 40 and Rs. 18

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 26/8. Places Rs. 9/8; Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 9.

Favourite: Silverton.
Trainer: G A Haji.

5th Race (4-15 p. m.)

THE GATWICK PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Prince Aly Khan's HEYDAY 7-12 Dillon 1
Mr Eve's SUPERLATIVE 8-1 Brace 2
Mr J Crawford's BOY BACHELOR 8-5 M Hoyt 3
H H the Maharaja of Idar's D'ARTAGNAN 8-5 Obaid 4
Did not run: Great Pearl 8-4

The race: Superlative shot out first with Arthur and Former next. At the sixth furlong post Heyday went to the front from Superlative, Arthur and Captain Desmond. Heyday came into the straight full of run and won in a canter from Superlative and the late Boy Bachelor.

Won by: 1 length; 1 length; 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 4) 4/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 46/8. Places Rs 22/8; Rs. 41/8 and Rs. 31/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 11/8; Rs. 20 and Rs. 17/8

Favourite: Captain Desmond
Trainer: J. Robinson.

6th Race (4-45 p. m.)

THE ABBERLEY PLATE—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mrs M C Watchorn and Mr J J Murphy's BONNE TETE 8-11 Northmore 1
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D Bolton's HEREMIA 8-8 Jones 2
Messrs L S Lalvani and K S Malkani's GALUMPH 9-2 Dillon 3
The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt-Col Zorawar Singh's IRAN 7-4 Stokes ... 4
Did not run:—Myron 9-1 and Bucentaur 8-0

The race: Lis showed out for a while from Carnelian, and Chivalresque with Ballylinch next. At the seventh furlong post Chivalresque took the lead followed by Carnelian, Iran and Ballylinch. Chivalresque and Iran entered the straight together. Iran looked a winner, unscaled Heremia, Bonne Tete and Galumph. Bonne Tete beat Heremia by a short head.

Won by: Short head; 1 length; 3/4 length.

Time: 2 minutes 7 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 73/8. Places Rs. 22; Rs. 15 and Rs. 19/8

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 14; Rs. 8/8; and Rs. 10/8.

Favourite: Heremia
Trainer: V V Powar

7th Race (5-15 p. m.)

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000, or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 19,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 12,500; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mrs John Yorke's TRELAWNE 7-6 Dillon 1
H E the Viceroy's COMPLET 8-3 Walker 2
Mr J J Murphy's BRAY BEAU 8-4 Burn 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARGUE 7-0 Stokes 4
All ran

The race: Chabootra went to the front for a while and led from Risque, Trelawne and Whoopee. After they had gone for 1/2 mile, Whoopee estalbished a long lead of six lengths followed by Risque, Chabootra and Trelawne. Trelawne entered the straight first and though challenged by Complet and Bray Beau, went on to win comfortably.

Won by: 1 length; short head; neck.

Time: 2 minutes 7 3/5 seconds.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 64. Places Rs 22/8; Rs. 27/8 and Rs. 54/8.

2nd Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs 11; Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 35.

Favourite: Spinner's Cottage
Trainer: Reynolds

8th Race (5-45 p. m.)

THE DRUIDS LODGE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000 second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee's (Jnr) COSTAKI PASHA 8-4 Dillon 1
Hon. Sir H. M. Mehta's THE DAWN PATROL 6-10 McCarthy 2
Mr. P. E. Avasia's LA FONTAINE 8-6 Obaid 3
Mr. J. L. Crawford's VAMOS 8-0 M. Hoyt 4
All ran.—

Favourite.—La Fontaine.

The Race.—Tel Asur and Nijinski raced together until the turn chased by Kum Bak, The Dawn Patrol and Vamos. Tel Asur fell away at the distance, where Costaki Pasha, Vamos and La Fontaine moved up fast Costaki Pasha easily beat the Dawn Patrol in the final stretch, La Fontaine holding Vamos for third place.

Won by 1|2 length, 4 lengths, and 1|2 length.

Time:—1min. 25 3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 77, for win, and Rs. 25|8, Rs. 56|8 and Rs. 24|8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 36|8 for win, and Rs. 10|8, Rs. 22|8 and Rs. 10|8 for places.

9th Race (6-15 p. m.)

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's TAIR AL IRAQ 7-12 Selby 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SARSAM 8-5 Brace 2
Mr. D. D. Ghista's BULBUL HAZAR 7-3 Simmons 3
Mr. H. Ahmed's QUARRY 7-9 Dillon 4
All ran.—

Favourites.—Quarry and Orient.

The Race.— Zoolum went ahead from flag-fall pursued by Jai Bhawani II, Tennyson Tair-al-Iraq and Hazima. Zoolum retired at the turn when Sarsam and Tair-al-Iraq took on the running. Tair-al-Iraq managed to score by a neck after a tight struggle, Bulbul Hazar with a fine late run from the rear secured a minor placing.

Won by neck, 2 lengths, neck.

Time.—2mins 20-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 166-8 for win, and Rs. 65|8 Rs. 47-8 and Rs. 89 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 143|8 for win, and Rs. 41-8, Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 43 for places.

DEADLY BOWLING OF AMARSINGH'S

(Continued from page 1.)

the first slip brought off a brilliant catch at his second attempt to send Bakewell back. The outgoing batsman had played a painstaking innings in his stay of 160 minutes. Though devoid of any colour and not exploiting any stroke in particular, he had yet scored faultlessly all round the wicket. Among his chief hits were one sixer and five four's. By his fine knock Bakewell justified his captain's choice of him in place of Valentine.

Jardine came in at the fall of Bakewell's wicket.

HIGGINS BARRACKED

Amarnath was destined to come to unexpected rescue of India when the batsmen were steadily but surely mastering her attack. Bakewell survived a very confident appeal for l.b.w. from C S Naidu and the umpire Higgins came in for some barracking from the crowd. This was the last ball of C S Naidu's over.

Amarnath's first ball from other end after this was treated by Mitchell in the same way and a very confident appeal by the Lahore bowler was upheld by Hitch. Mitchell did not appear very comfortable in his stay of 45 minutes being particularly unconvincing against the spin bowlers. He had however three fours in his score.

AMARSINGH SUCCESSFUL

Three wickets now fell quickly, all to Amarsingh. Langride was out first. His uncomfortable stay of 25 minutes (during which only one single was scored) was ended by an l.b.w. decision.

Jardine conceded five maidenovers in succession to Amarnath, who was bowling very well indeed. Meanwhile Amarsingh got two more wickets, which fell so quickly that India's stock jumped up several points. Barnett was splendidly caught low down in the slips by the Yuvraj of Patiala—a remarkable piece of work—and Nichols was bowled by the Kathiawad bowler (the first clean bowled wicket of the day), for one run.

Six wickets were thus down for 182 runs, Amarsingh's analysis at this stage being 21/5/48/4.

Barnett and Nichols being his victims in sucessive overs.

Amarnath had an impressive spell of bowling the details of which were as follows: He had two maiden overs, then two wickets and then five maiden overs at a stretch (these last to Jardine) and in these eight overs, he had only one scoring stroke (a four) made off him.

AMARSINGH IN DEADLY FORM

If Amarnath was bowling so well, Amarsingh was positively deadly. He had Langridge, Barnett and Nichols as his victims in consecutive overs and then Jardine survived a very confident appeal from him for l.b.w. Townsend was beaten several times in an over by Amarsingh the ball missing both the bat and the wicket by a narrowest margin. Eventually, Townsend in attempting to turn Amarsingh to leg was bowled round his legs. The ball skimmed over the leg-stump just taking the bail. This happened so noiselessly that Townsend was actually ignorant of the fact that he had been bowled. He stood at the crease for several seconds though not understanding the wild cheers but soon retired when he found that he had been bowled.

QUICK FALL OF WICKETS

In spite of the quick fall wickets, England's rate of scoring was never less than a run per minute and when 200 was signalled the innings had lasted exactly 205 minutes. The fact that Naidu was compelled to depend upon only two bowlers was shown by the fact that Amarnath after bowling 15 overs at a stretch from Walaja-road end was quickly transferred to the other end and never did his length or direction waver. In the spell of 15 overs Amarnath gave only 21 runs which for a bowler who is not considered among India's best was a most creditable performance.

At tea the score was 222 for seven wickets.

259 FOR 7 WICKETS.

Capt C K Naidu who had allowed himself only five overs hitherto now took on bowling for the first time after tea. Jardine and Verity were subjected to frequent changes of bowling, Mustaq Ali, Amarsingh, Amarnath, C K Naidu, and C S Naidu coming one after another in quick succession but beyond scoring easy singles the batsmen refused to take risks. At one stage each batsman scored singles off five successive balls from C K Naidu. Dilawar who had not given a single bye or leg-bye until the score had reached 195, was unfortunate to concede four boundary byes in three overs but on each occasion the ball was wide on the leg side and gave Dilawar practically no chance to stop them.

At 5 p.m. the score was 259 for 7 wickets (Jardine not out 38 and Verity not out 19).

Although the bowlers were trying as keenly as ever they were up against the pair of purposeful batsmen who were determined to stay out until to-morrow. Naidu tried Naoomal and Wazir Ali each for the last over of the day from either end, but they too met with no succes although Wazir Ali very nearly got Verity out for an uppish stroke off a bumper which fell a yard in front of Nazir Ali. Probably, if Wazir Ali himself had moved forward for the catch earlier he might have got it.

The closing scores were Jardine (not out) 44, Verity (not out) 31. Extras 21, Total 281 for seven.

ENGLAND—FIRST INNINGS.

Scores

Walters l.b.w., b Amarsingh	59
Bakewell c C S Naidu b Amarnath	85
Mitchell l.b.w. b Amarnath	25
Langridge l.b.w. b Amarsingh	1
Jardine (batting)	44
Barnett c Yuvraj b Amarsingh	4
Nichols b Amarsingh	1
Townsend b Amarsingh	10
Verity batting	31
Extras	21
Total (for 7 wkts.)	281

After 37 years of association with the Indian Textile Industry, Sir Cusrow N. Wadia, Kt., C. I. E., has retired from active business life and has left Bombay to settle down in his villa in South France and a house at London and to indulge in his favourite hobby of gardening.

BUCHANAN CUP HOCKEY

Fixtures For The Week

The following matches will be played in the Buchanan Cup Hockey Tournament during the week:—

Saturday, February 10:—4-15 p.m., "Times of India" vs. St. Xavier's College. Umpires: C. E. Rodericks and P. A. Fernandes. 5-25 p.m., Cathedral Old Boys vs. Lusitanians "B". Umpires: S. A. Ranganatham and N. C. Nagporewalla.

Sunday, February 11:—4-45 p.m., Christchurch Old Boys vs. Indian Telegraphs. Umpires: H. E. Turner and S. H. Bhoot. 5-25 p.m., Lusitanians "A" vs. Blue Rangers. Umpirse: N. C. Nagporewalla and C. E. Rodericks.

Monday, February 12:—4-15 p.m., Sherwoods vs. Radio Telegraphs. Umpires; E. C. Hodgins and J. Pinto. 5-25 p.m., Royal Engineers, A.F.I. vs. Customs. Umpires: Behram Doctor and S. A. Ranganatham.

Tuesday, February 12:—5-25 p.m. 10th R. A., A.F.I. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Umpires: Cyriaco D'Souza and W. Cobbett.

Wednesday, February 14:—5-25 p.m., Winners of Shirwoods and Radio Telegraphs vs. Winners of Cathedral Old Boys vs. Lusitanians "B" Umpires: K. Kapadia and G. L. Fidgett.

Tuesday, February 13:—5-25 p.m., Parsi Cyclists vs "Times of India" or St. Xaviers, Umpires: C. E. Rodericks and W. Cobbett

Friday, February 16:—5-25 p.m., G. I. P. Railway vs. City Police. Umpires: Cyriaco D'Souza and R. E. Fairman.

FATAL ACROBATIC FEATS

Lad Falls Down And Succumbs To Injuries

A Christian Boy who was doing some acrobatic feats in his room accidentally fell down on the floor of the room from the roof, as a resumlt of the wire breaking, and sustained a concussion of the brain, which resulted in death a few hours later.

It appears that Louis D'Souza (9), was doing some acrobatic exercise on Friday morning in his room at Bycalla when the wire attached to the roof broke and the Boy fell on his head. Besides other injuries he sustained concussion of the brain, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died in the evening.

India's Good Show On First Day Of Test

Amarsingh And Amarnath Rise To Occasion And India Distinguishes Herself By Good Fielding

(From Our Special Representative.)

The first day's play in the final Test Match was from India's point of view governed first, by fears and pessimism, and then by hopes and exultation and finally closed on a note of positive optimism. When India lost the toss many felt that Nayudu's side had not even the forlorn hope of making a match of it. Starting with the toss of Nissar, Nayudu had another "passenger" in the team (at any rate so far as bowling was concerned) in Nazir Ali. Why Nazir Ali was played at all and having been played was not given an opportunity to bowl is not clear. But it is certain that Nazir Ali had announced his inability to shoulder his normal burden of bowling in plenty of time and those having at heart the securing of best results from India's point of view could have taken the necessary steps to remedy the position in time.

On the other hand Nayudu's already depleted attack was unnecessarily and avoidably weakened by the adoption of a line of conduct which can only be described as one of "masterly inactivity."

But in fairness to the Goddess of Luck it must be stated at once that she did her best to make amends, for whatever faults of omission she might have been guilty of until the loss of the toss.

INDIA'S SUPERB ATTACK.

Although Bakewell and Walters succeeded in establishing a century partnership for the first wicket—an achievement which was fully expected, firstly, because of a perfect wicket, and, secondly, because Bakewell's "bete noir" (Nissar) was not there, they never really established mastery over India's attack. Indeed both the batsmen had to struggle for runs against keen bowling and fielding, though in their stroke play they were never at fault.

I have heard that Jardine only made up his mind to play Bakewell in place of Valentine when he found that Nissar was not playing.

The most gratifying feature of the day's play, therefore, was the manner in which both Amarsingh and Amarnath rose to the occasion, the latter taking two good wickets and helping his colleague to dismiss four incoming batsmen, almost before they had got their eye in.

AMARNATH CONFOUNDS CRITICS.

Amarnath had been described by one critic in terms which suggested that he was no bowler at all, and it was said of him that if he was permitted to bowl more than four overs at a time there was no hope of his returning a readable analysis. How completely Amarnath confounded this critic (who by the way has frequently been at fault in assessing the merit of several of India's players) will be seen from the fact that Amarnath although bowling 22 overs had no less than 12 maidens, and took two wickets. In these, 22 overs he gave only 39 runs, including a hit for six, off a no-ball. Mustaqali, on the other hand, in spite of being a left-handed spinbowler, has only three maidens in 24 overs, and has given away 62 runs without taking a wicket.

UPSETS AFTER LUNCH.

The position completely veered round after lunch, and from 125 for one at lunch England in the next hour and after found herself fighting against a determined adversary, who threatened to bowl out the remaining three wickets before the close of play if not by tea time.

This, however, was frustrated by the characteristic efforts on the part of Jardine. Unfortunately for India the only case of misfielding or miscatching then occurred, and Verity was given life, behind the wicket. Verity leg-glanced Amarsingh and Dilawar Hussain throwing himself at the ball got it in both his hands, but was unable to retain his balance, and what would have been a fine catch was dropped.

GOOD STAND FOR EIGHTH WICKET.

Thereafter for over an hour the defence of England's eight pair was unshakeable, and the pair added valuable 73 runs in 70 minutes.

INDIA'S IMPROVEED FIELDING

India's fielding was not only the great improvement on that seen in previous two Tests, but was on occasion even distinguished by streaks of brilliance. And once again to the confusion of certain critics the Yuvaraja of Patiala excelled in this very department, stopping some very hard drives at forward midoff, and at point which positions Nayudu had assigned to him, probably as a token of his complete confidence.

NAYUDU'S SUCCESSFUL CAPTAINCY.

Nayudu indeed captained his side with great success and his handling of bowling and his field strategy, for they were seen to considerable advantage throughout the day, India has done very well in taking seven wickets on the opening day and England can have little comfort in having made their smallest score in five hours against a representative team.

AMAZING ABSENCE OF RICHARDS.

In spite of the fact that India has done unexpectedly well to take seven wickets, it is my firm opinion that if not on his individual merit alone, at any rate in the regrettable absence of Nissar, G. Richards of Bombay should have been immediately sent for to play in this Test. This view is immeasurably strengthened by the fact that the only other fast bowler in the team, namely, Nazir Ali, is there practically as a substitute. I cannot understand how anyone who wished India well could have ignored such a valuable all-rounder in such a juncture, especially in view of the fact that he could at all events not have been a greater failure than Nazir Ali as a batsman, or such a cypher in bowling, and least of all required nursing in fielding. On the other hand I think he would have punished—and punished as few batsmen could do—England's bowlers if they were tying up the earlier batsmen. This will remain one of most dismal chapters in Test cricket, and if India loses this match, not a little of blame, therefore, will lie at the doors of those who have played into the hands of interested parties.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS

Programme Of Sunday's Matches

The following is Sunday's programme in the Western India Tennis Tournament:—

SUNDAY'S PROGRAMME.

Centre Court at 4 p.m.:—

C. Ramaswami vs. L. Brooke-Edwards or W. Wanarse; followed by E. V Bobb or Y. R. Savur vs. D. C. Bachuwar or P. K. S. Chari; followed by E. V. Bobb and L. Brooke-Edwards or A. M. Khatau and R. M. Khatau vs. Major C. S. Cay and H. V. Hampton or D. Fereira and E. Pereira.

Court No. 1 at 4 p.m.:—

B. T. Blake or B. C. V. Mehta vs. Chief of Jath; followed by A. M. D. Pitt and J. E. Tew vs. R. F. Stroud and C. W. Owen or H. N. Contractor and R. F. Vakharia; followed by J. Charaniva and C. Ramaswami or D. L. Lajmi and Shanker Rao vs. S. K. Nathani and W. N. Cleur or K. Padam and K. Seshadri

Court No. 4 at 4 p.m.:—

Ranbir Singh vs. O. Sutton; followed by R. N. Chopra and R. A. Wagle vs. A. T. Kannan and Y. S. Rao.

Court No. 5 at 4 p.m.:—

J. Harvey vs. H. Parekh; followed by Mrs. M. E. Stephens and Miss M. P. Dubash vs. Mrs. S. McElligott and Mrs. T. E. Cunningham.

Court No. 6 at 4 p.m.:—

J. Charanjiva and Miss E. Bonjour vs. Mr. and Mrs. Shivdasani; followed by D. D. Sabnis and M. R. Row vs. N. R. Suvarna and W. Wanarse.

To play on first available court:—

N. B. Deane and T. W. Brough vs. A. G. Gupte and A. C. Pereira.

GYMKHANA COMPOUND.

Court No. 6 at 4-15 p.m.:—

N. E. Warner and C. M. E. Warner vs. S. V. Rao and S. J. Rao; followed by F. R. Ratnagar and R. H. Nagarwala vs. N. V. Shirodkar and R. Krishna.

SCINDIA TENNIS TOURNEY RESULTS

GWALIOR, Febry. 10.

The following are further results of the Scindia Tennis Tournament (Singles), played till yesterday:—

Sitlasahai beat Mudholkar 7|5, 0|6, 7|5.

Tiwari beat Jatar 6|2, 6|0.

Bodaraj beat Chandorkar 6|4, 6|4.

Roopsingh beat Banarji 6|2, 6|0.

Zutshi beat Datta, the latter retiring from court.

Roopsingh beat Bodaraj 6|3, 6|1.

Zutshi beat Lakhpati Prasad 7|5 6|3.—United Press.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

In the professional billiards match at the close of the day the scores were as follows:

DAVIS	18,642
NEWMAN (in play)	16,418

European Cashier Committed For Trial

Edward H. James, Cashier of Messrs. W. M. Marshall & Co., Ballard Estate, was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on charges of alleged forgery and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 3,205 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Saturday.

The prosecution alleged that the accused had forged the signature of Lt.-Col. H. Murray, the Managing Director of the Company on three cheques of the value of Rs. 250, Rs. 2,105 and Rs 850 and had cashed them at the Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Bombay. The accused was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. on a complaint made by Lt.-Col. H. Murray.

The prosecution examined Mr T.J. Gajjar, Handwriting Expert, who stated that the handwriting on the three cheques was written by the same hand as that of the six specimen sheets given to him by the Police. The six specimen sheets were written by the accused.

The charge was then explained to the accused and he was committed to the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. W.K. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The accused was undefended.

MILL WORKERS DOWN TOOL

Four hundred workers of the Moon Mills, Sewree, downed tools on Saturday morning as a protest against the reduction of the "dear food allowance" from 55 per cent to 35 per cent. As a result of the strike, the mill remained closed.

KURLA BOARD SEEKS COLLECTOR'S OPINION

For Voting Money For Earthquake Relief

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Febry. 10.

At a special meeting of the Kurla Municipality on Thursday evening, when it was proposed by a councillor that Rs. 4,000 be sanctioned for the relief of the Earthquake Sufferers in Bihar, the question arose as to whether the amount could be voted only with the sanction of two-thirds majority. It was finally decided that the President should write to the Collector in the matter and to ascertain his views whether two-thirds majority was absolutely necessary or not in such cases.

BARODA STATE LIBRARY CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent).

GANDEVI, Feb. 8.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Baroda State Library Conference held at Baroda on 4th instant, it was decided to hold the sixth session of the Conference in the capital of the State on 3rd and 4th March.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal Jhaveri, the President of the Sahitya Parishad, has been elected President of the forthcoming session, while Rao Bahadur Govindbhai Desai for Chairmanship of the Reception Committee.

His Highness the Maharaja has been approached with a request to grace the occasion with his presence and deliver an inaugural address.

DR. SPIEGAL IN HARIJAN ASHRAM

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

Dr. Spiegal, Mahatma Gandhi's German disciple, has arrived here and is staying at Gandhiji's Sabarmati Ashram now called the Harijan Ashram under his directions. She is at present engaged in Harijan uplift work.

Gandhiji has permitted the use of his Ashram lands and buildings for humanitarian work. Accordingly cows of his Ashram, which, were removed from the Ashram, when it was disbanded, have been brought back, for which a rent will be charged.

Full of Wit & Laughter

SPARKLING FROM BEGINNING TO END

TOM WALLS

Gives a brilliant performance and as a fascinating crook steals your heart

in

"JUST SMITH"

Adapted from Frederick Lonsdale's "Never Come Back"

Also Starring—

CAROL GOODNER, ANNE GREY

at

ROXY TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

TEXTILE WORKERS AND GENERAL STRIKE

Secretary Of "Council Of Action" Denies Press Reports

Mr. V. B. Karnik the Secretary of the All-India Textile Workers' Council of Action sends the following for publication:—

Misleading reports have gained currency in a section of the press about the intentions and programme of the Council of Action appointed by the All-India Textile Workers' Conference. It is represented that the Council of Action is thinking of approaching the Government with a request for the appointment of a court of inquiry under the Trade Disputes Act and that it has secured the services of Dr. Ambedkar as its legal adviser.

These reports are false and baseless. I have to make it clear that the Council of Action has been expressly appointed to bring about a textile workers' general strike within the next three months for the enforcement of certain demands of the textile workers formulated at the Conference. The question of appointing Dr. Ambedkar as its legal adviser therefore does not arise at all. The Council will thankfully accept the help and co-operation of all persons including even Dr. Ambedkar in bringing about the general strike and in making it successful.

"King Of Gamblers" Ordered To Quit

An order of deportation has just been passed by the Government of Bombay, against Gani Abdulla Patel, known to the Police as the "King of Gamblers" in Bombay.

Gani, who was recently convicted for conducting a gambling establishment at Chowpatty, in the name of the New Grand Club was sent under police escort to his home town at Sikar in Northern India, on Saturday night.

The order of deportation is intended to strike a blow against the evil of gambling, which the C. I. D. have been trying to suppress lately.

The suspicions strongly held by the Police that Gani was conducting a string of gambling establishments in the guise of respectable clubs in the City, was the immediate cause of the deportation order.

The New Grand Club, it will be remembered, was raided by the Police in September last, and Gani was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 by the chief Presidency Magistrate last month.

The New Grand Club in its brief career of four months was stated by the Police to have earned the substantial profit of over Rs. 75,000. The profits were attributed to gambling in cards, sutta-figures and race-betting.

The games of "panna" and "flush" were prominently mentioned as being popular in the Club.

PRABHU LADY DRAMATIST HONOURED.

Miss Vanita Desai, a lady dramatist of the Pathare Prabhu community was the distinguished guest at a function held in her honour in the Drawing Room of the building of Mr. K. K. Kirtikar, proprietor of the Dadaji Dhakji & Co.

Dr. N. V. Ajinkya presided, and Mrs. Hirabai Ajinkya presented a gold necklace to Miss Vanita.

Dr. Ajinkya congratulated her and praised very much the play "Prem Rahasya" to which Miss. Vanita responded in a short speech. Dr. Ajinkya announced a donation of Rs. 51 to the Star Dramatic Amateurs. The Amatures were then at home to Miss Desai.

CHEMISTS' RESPONSE.

In response to appeal made by Mr. K. F. Nariman to the Chemists' Druggists' in Bombay, the Central Office has pleasure to state that the Havelian Stores, Grant Road, have promptly sent 48 articles of various description.

TARIFFS NOT HIGH ENOUGH

Plight Of Piece-goods Uncharged, Complain Indian Merchants

LONDON ,Feb. 9.

A general regret that the Government of India's proposals are not more favourable to Lancashire trade, and nothing has been done to improve the position concerning the general of range cotton piecegoods was expressed by the Indian section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held to consider the New Tariff Bill.

Preferential duties on artificial silk goods were noted with satisfaction, but members feared that specific duties that were applicable to foreign goods were not high enough to equate the low Japanese price or take an adequate account of the fact that these goods are not covered by the quota arrangements applied to Japanese goods under the recent agreement.—Reuter's Special

45TH DAY OF HIS FAST

Maharaja Dewas Senior Continues His Penance

Doctors Joshi and Kunte wire from Pondicherry, under Wednesday's date:—

On this 45th day of the fast penance of Maharaja Dewas, Senior while natural process of exhaustion and sinking of the already shattered physique are most distressing features, though unattended lately with serious cardiac complication but characterised by meditative, serene and sanguine expressions which he has been remarkably continuing throughout the ordeal, His Highness the Maharaja Dewas Senior who had during this period advanced all he practically and honourably could, to facilitate the closure of the whole affair finally and happily notwithstanding the vivid indications here of a disappointing outlook, seems quite undeterred in his resolve and nothing is dearer to him than the cause of sacred interests, the inherent rights and welfare of his devoted family members and loyal people."

Copies of the above statement has been called to the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India and wired to the Viceroy and Chancellor of the Princes Chamber.

"UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' DAY"

Bombay T. U. C.'s Appeal To Public

The Secretary of the Bombay P. T. U. C. writes:

The Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress which met in Bombay a few days back has decided to celebrate the 4th of March as "Unemployed Workers' Day." In pursuance of this decision, the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress has formed a Council of Action to start agitation.

For this purpose, a series of propaganda meetings will be held in different parts of the city to explain the causes of unemployment and to demasd relief.

We need a large band of workers to organize the thousands of unemployed and create a mass movement to secure relief for them and to call upon the public to help us in effectively registering our demands and successfully fighting for them. We are also organizing a volunteer corps of the unemployed for helping at meetings and demonstrations. All desirous of joining should send in their names to the Secretaries C/o. the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union Office, Shetye Building, Parel, Bombay.

We have started an Unemployed Workers' Fund. We appeal to the public to subscribe to this fund and help the unemployed.

Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, newly elected member of the Bombay Corporation.

TRACES OF OIL IN BOMBAY DISTRICTS

Gas Fields Can Be Opened For Commercial Exploitation Says Mr. Chinoy

BOMBAY, February 9.

Huge quantities of natural gas containing traces of oil have been found in Bombay districts and there is every indication, say geological experts, that these gas fields can be opened for commercial exploitation.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy said in an interview that he had now obtained prospecting licenses and could disclose the sites. They are in the Ahmedabad and Broach Districts and not as previously surmised in Kathiawar.

Mr. Chinoy thinks that it would be possible to develop the natural Gas industry in India on the lines on which it has developed in America where in addition to its being used for domestic fuel it is being used for power production in brick and pottery and cement plants. It is also used in the manufacture of carbon black and rubber goods, printing inks, lacquers, gramophone records, carbon papers, marking inks, etc.

SIGNIFICANT VILLAGE NAME.

In the meantime the search for oil is being continued. It is commonly known that wherever there is oil there is gas though the converse s not true and the presence of gas does not necessarily indicate the presence of oil. But the gas as obtained from Telva and Goga in the Ahmedabad district is heavily saturated with petroleum odour and therefore lends strong suspicion to the belief that oil exists in the vicinity.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy regards it as very significant that the name of one of the villages—Telva—means "oil gas."—A.P.

RETIRED PLEADER'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 9.

A pleasant function took place yesterday in the hall of the Thana Bar's library, when the portrait of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat, a retired Government pleader of Thana, was unveiled by Mr. N. N. Master, District and Sessions Judge, Thana, in the presence of the judges and a large number of local pleaders.

On behalf of the members of the Thana Bar Mr. B. H. Shringarpure, public prosecutor and Government pleader for Thana, said that Rao Bahadur Bhagwat, though born of a poor family, had attained eminence by his industry and integrity. Two years after he retired in 1923, the Government conferred on him the title of Rao Bahadur in appreciation of his services. He continued private practice till 1930, but owing to his failing health he had not been able to stir out and had therefore sent a message thanking the Bar for the kind honour.

Mr. Master then unveiled the portrait amidst cheers.

DHANTOLI ABDUCTION CASE

Commissioner Orders Acquital Of Accused

NAGPUR, Feb. 10.

Judgment in appeal in what is known as "Dhantoli Abduction Case" was pronounced this afternoon by Mr. F. L. Grille, Judicial Commissioner. The Commissioner ordered acquittal of appellant, Krishna Murari.

The appeal was against a sentence of two years rigorous imprisonment passed by the lower court and later confirmed by the Sessions Judge on Krishna Murari, son of a Prosecuting Inspector, on a charge of abducting Miss Shantikumari, niece of Mr. Verma, Assistant Commissioner of Income tax, C.P. with the intention of marrying her. The ogence, it was alleged, was committed on 11th January, 1932.

BANGALORE CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION

Talks About Retrocession To Mysore Durbar

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, February 8.

In regard to the proposed retrocession of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, to the Mysore Durbar, considerable progress, it is understood, has now been made. The Hon. the British Resident in Mysore and Sir Mirza M Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore are having frequent discussions, settling the details about retrocession. It is believed in well informed circles that definite orders about the Retrocession will be issued, about April or May this year.

While the Government of India have decided about retrocession, whether the retrocession will be a partial one or a complete one, is being now settled. The Mysore Durbar and the people of the State have been putting forth their claim for a full and complete retrocession of that area.

The Indian Government have, it is learnt, laid down the condition that the transfer should not involve any extra expenditure to them, and that any additional charges that may have to be incurred in giving effect to the retrocession shall be borne by the Mysore Durbar.

The Government of India have now conceded the claim of the Durbar that the retrocession question should be settled, without any reference to the All-India Federation. Several details incidental to the retrocession, such as the safeguarding of the interests of the Anglo-Indians, the Muslims, the pay and prospects of the present employees in the Military area, are now being worked out.

WORKING OF TATAS AVIATION DEPT.

For the year 1933, Tata Sons Ltd., Aviation Dept., can again announce a hundred per cent. regularity on the Karachi-Bombay-Madras Air Mail Service.

During the year, 138,600 miles were flown on regular mail flights and 1,048 tons of mail were carried. In addition 109.56 freight ton miles were flown during this period.

Although the service is primarily a mail service. passenyers are carried on request, and during the year, a number of people travelled by the line.

AIR MAIL FURTHER DELAYED

KARACHI. Feb. 10.

The Imperial Airways inward airmail was further delayed.

It is now expected to arrive here 10-30 to-night, enabling the Singapore-Madras airmail to leave on Sunday morning. Tht inward mail left Basra this mornings.—A. P.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Conference To Consider D. S. Party's Scheme

A Conference will be held in the Hall of the Servants of India Society at 9 a. m. to-day to consider the scheme for the relief of Agricultural Indebtedness proposed by the Democratic Swaraj Party.

All Co-operative Credit Societies and Co-operative Institutes as well as other Associations interested in solving this question are being invited to participate.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will expound the scheme and after a general discussion, suggestions will be invited on the 14 questions already circulated among them, and which are reproduced below:—

Members of the Democratic Swaraj Party interested in the subject are also invited to attend and participate in the discussion.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

The questionaire issued by the Agriculture Redemption Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party is as under:—

1. That an Act should be passed by the Provincial Legislature embodying the provisions of the Scheme.

2. That under that Act one or more Judicial Committees should be appointed for investigating, fixing and declaring the amount due by each holder of land to the Sowkars or other creditors.

3. That after the amount is thus ascertained and declared the State should take it over as its own debt and issue to the creditor a bond for the corresponding amount bearing 4 per cent. interest and repayable within sixty years.

4. That the delivery of the bond to the creditor should extinguish the debt owing by the agriculturist to his creditor against his land.

5. That the State should add one per cent. to the rate of interest for the redemption of the bond and also for the service of the debt; this 5 per cent. should be recovered from the agriculturist as land revenue.

6. During the currency of this Debt Redemption Loan, the land in respect of which the bond is issued should not be alienable and the 5 per cent. should be a first charge on the land and also on the crops, if the latter is considered desirable.

7. The debt to be taken over should in no case exceed the market value of the land which should be fixed on the basis of

(1) The Rent paid. (2) The Land Revenue. (3) The sales of land in the neighbourhood within six months preceding. (4) And any other relevant factor.

8. That the State should be called upon to moderate its demand on the peasantry in consonance with the prevailing economic conditions.

9. If the scheme should adversely affect rural credit what measures should be taken to counter such adverse effect?

10. How far the recent fall in prices of primary commodities has increased the burden on the peasantry with respect to the principal and interest on the debt, and the payment of land revenue; what efforts have been made by the peasantry to meet the increased burdens?

11. After the State has taken over the debt what machinery should be se up to carry out the scheme and to control its operation and administration?

12. Whether the creditor should be free to proceed against the other assets of the Ryot if the debt taken over by the State is not sufficient to liquidate the whole amount due?

13. The Committee has got the following two provisional definitions of an agriculturist and it seeks advice as to which of the two should be accepted as the basis of inquiry or whether you would suggest a third which is better than the two suggested, i.e.

(1) An agriculturist shall mean a person who by himself or by his servants earns his livelihood wholly or principally by agriculture carried on as Khatedar or a sub-sharer.

(2) An agriculturist is a person actually and continuously engaged in agricultural operations as a means of subsistance provided that persons living exclusively on the rents from land are to be excluded from this description.

14. Whether persons living exclusively on the rents from land, people who are cultivating land belonging to others or who are merely workers on land not their own should come within the benefits of the scheme?

BARODA STATE LIBRARIES

Mr. Newton Dutt, Curator, Retires

Mr Newton M. Dutt, Curator of Libraries, Baroda State, retired from service a few days ago. At a farewell function arranged in his honour by the members of the Central Library and Oriental Institute, Mr. Dutt spoke as follows:

It is with mixed feelings that I rise to address you my good friends and comrades who for the past 20 years have loyally and faithfully assisted me in the administration of our Library Department—a department which, as you are all aware, is quite a unique institution in India, and the fame of which has spread, not only over this land, but also in foreign countries. As I look round me, I seek in vain for many friendly faces, who had borne their part manfully in this splendid work. Mr. Borden, whom I never met in the flesh, but with whom I had a pleasant correspondence, and whose teaching and example are not forgotten by those of you who studied in his library school; Mr. C. D. Dalal, the eminent Sanskrit scholar; Mr. Kudalkar, whose organization of he magificent Sanskrit Library and the foundation of the "Gaekwad's Oriental Series," had added extra laurels to our fame,—these and others have passed away.

Others, although still living, have been transferred to other Departments. I trust that they have learnt lessons which have in their present sphere of action borne good fruit. Amongst those who have left, is Mr. Dadachanji, for whom Mr. Borden had a peculiar regard, and who I had hoped might succeed me on my retirement. It is most unfortunate that failing health compelled him to relinquish a work which he so much loved, and where he rendered such valuable service. He is a man of active habits, and I know what a disaster it was for him to give up a Department in which he was so able a member. His loss cannot be replaced.

TRIBUTE TO MAHARAJA.

My gratitude goes out to our munificent master the Maharaja Saheb, first for his enterprise in founding this Library, and the 1,000 subsidiary libraries and reading rooms allied to it, for his liberal grants given yearly, his keen interest in the details of our work and his able and kindly guidance, and, personally, for his kind favours shown to me, his numerous extensions in my service his bestowal on me of the coveted "Raj Ratna Mandal Medal," and his second gift to me, and finally, for the speech in which he spoke in such battering terms of the modest services which I have been enabled, with his support, to render to this State, and through the State, to the library cause in India. Whether the days of my retirement in England are many or few I shall continue to pray for the health of our munificent patron, and the continued prosperity of Baroda, where I have spent nearly one-third of my life 20 most happy years.

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BOMBAY WELCOMES 'KARMA'

Opening Show In Presence Of Governor Evokes Applanse From Appreciative Audience

The opening night performance of "Karma" at the Capitol on Saturday evening in the presence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne proved a complete success and drew repeated applause from an appreciative audience. The Mayor of Bombay prominent citizens and high Government officials were among the audience which packed the "Capitol" to overflowing.

The reception accorded to this much discussed Indian talkie with English dialogue eclipsed the success of the All-India premiere at Delhi.

As aptly remarked by Miss Devika Rani, the beautiful star of "Karma" who received a great ovation when she made a personal appearance on the Capitol stage, it was a great home-coming for "Karma" on being produced by a Bombay company, Messrs. Himansu Rai Indo-International Talkies of which Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was the Chairman.

It definitely showed to the world that the "Urbs Prima In Indis" was proud of what "Karma" had achieved, proving conclusively what India could do when given the opportunity. The fact that Messrs. Globe Theatres Ltd., India's leading talkie circuit, had booked this film was a sure proof of the good wishes and support of the public.

DEVIKA RANI'S SPEECH.

Devika Rani in her speech made on the occasion said:—

I want to thank His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne for the honour they have accorded to "Karma" by their presence here to-night.

I want to thank all my friends for their sympathy and encouragement during the making of this picture, and now, also all those I see before me for their support I am glad that "Karma" is being shown at the "Capitol," the favourite meeting-place of all sections of the Bombay public.

"Karma" belongs to Bombay; it is a product of the Bombay film Industry. It has travelled far and wide. It first saw light 6,000 miles away.

To-night is "Karma's" home-coming.

I hope that the breath of Internationalism which "Karma" brings may be worthy of this great cosmopolitan City built up through the ages by the genius of its citizens drawn from all parts of India and the outside world.

It is to those citizens we offer "Karma" to-night."

Hubli Collects Rs. 3000 And Dharwar Rs. 2000

DHARWAR, Feb. 10.

At a public meeteing held in the Lingayat Town Hall, Mr. L. N. Brown, Collector of Dharwar presiding, about Rs. 2,000 was collected on the spot to help the earthquake-stricken people of Bihar.

Collections are also being made at Hubli, Gadag and Haveri. At Hubli about Rs. 3,000 have been collected for Bihar Earthquake Relief.—United Press.

COMPREHENSIVE RELIEF PROGRAMME

Pt. Jawaharlal Confers With Rajen Babu

PATNA, Feb. 10.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has been holding discussions with prominent relief workers in the affected district who have been particularly invited for the purpose of chalking out a comprehensive programme of relief and making the best use of the funds collected.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru conferred with Babu Rajendra Prasad, this morning.

It is expected that Babu Rajendra Prasad will be able to place definite proposals before the meeting of the Central Relief Committee in the evening in the light of discussions with district workers.

FOR CANE CRUSHERS.

Rs. 25,000 have been sanctioned by the Central Relief Committee to purchase cane crushers to supplement those supplied by the Government. The Committee has accepted the offer of the Indian Medical Association to send medical units in case an epidemic broke out.

It has also decided to arrange ambulance corps consisting of senior medical college students to go to the affected areas to pick fracture cases and despatch them for treatment to the Patna General Hospital

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Regarding medical relief in rural areas, it was decided by the Committee to work in co-operation with District Board staff through village dispensaries and subsidies additional staff, if it was necessary for the purpose.

Total subscrptions so far received by the Central Relief Committee amount to Rs. 9,80,000.—A. P.

Swadeshi Exhibition At Sukkur

(From A Correspondent.)

SUKKUR, Feb. 7.

Unler the auspices of Sindhu Sandesh Sang Sukkur, a Swadeshi exhibition and bazar will be held at Sekkur, on the occasion of Sheti Chand from 15th March to 1st April 1934.

Particulars can be had from Mr. D. A. Jiandani Secretaro Grand Swadeshi Exhibition and Bazar Sukkur Sind or The Bharat Stors Frere Road Sukkur Sind.

Saurashtra Saito Sends Rs. 5000

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Feb. 10.

Kakalbhai Kothary Secretary, Saurashtra Seva Samati sends the following for publication.

The Saurashtra Seva Samati sent an instalment of Rs. 5,000 to Babu Rajendraaprasad. The Samiti issued thnree special partikas and distributed 20,000 copies throughout Kathiawad. Collections are going on and funds so collected are mostly sent directly to Babu Rajendraprasad.

A. I. C. C. Member Released

(From A Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Feb. 10.

Mr. R. Jaju of Sholapur, a member of A.I.C.C. was released this morning. He is in good health.

VICEROY'S FUND TOTALS 13 LAKHS

Mr. F. E. Dinshaw Donates Rs. 5,000

NEW DELHI, February 7.

The following further donations besides others have been made in response to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal for funds to relieve the distress caused by the recent earth-quake:—

	Rs.	a.
Mr M V Tavers, Bristol	£5	0
Mr D R Weeratunga, Ceylon	£1	0
Contributions from Jullundur		
Earthquake Fund Committee	5,528	0
British Indian Association, Lucknow	5,000	0
Mr F E Dinshaw, Bombay	5,000	0
Residents of Wadhwan Civil Station	3,255	0
Ceylon Daily News Fund	3,000	0
Further contriouitons received through H.E. the Governor of the United Provinces	2,035	0
Contributions received through the District Magistrate, Ghazipur	2,000	0
Chief of Jwakhandi	2,000	0
Earthquake Relief Committee, Drug	2,000	0
The Madras Mail (further contribution)	1,577	9
Earthquake Relief Fund, Jamshedpur	1,523	13 9
Maharaja of Surguja	1,500	0
Contributions from the women of Cawnpore	1,500	0
Messrs Grindlay and Co.	1,500	0
Collections made by the Collector, Bareilly	1,118	0
Dr J M Darwood, Rangoon	1,000	0
H.H. the Maharaja Rana of Dhulpur	1,000	0
Eastern Bengal Jute Association	1,000	0
Messrs Seth Jamnalal, Ramlal Kimtee, Hyderabad, Dn.	1,000	0
Raja of Talchar	1,000	0
Chief of Bhor	1,000	0
U P Police Sports Fund	600	0

Grand Total:—£1,810-5-0, Dollars 100, and Rs. 11,53,236-13-3.

LATER.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund now totals rupees 13,11,-5999 and annas 2.—United Press.

DONATIONS TO VICEROY'S FUND

The following further donations beside others have been made in response to his Excellency the Vice roy's appeal for funds to relieve the distress caused by the recent earthquake:— Contribution from Jullunder Earthquake Fund Committee Rs. 5,528; British Indian Association, Lucknow Rs. 5,000; Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Bombay Rs. 5,000; Residents of Wadhwan Civil Station Rs. 3,253-4; Ceylon "Daily News" Fund (1st instalment) Rs. 3,000; Contributions received through the District Magistrate, Ghazipur Rs. 2,035; Further contributions received through H. E. the Governor of the United Provinces Rs. 2,035; Chief of Jamkhandi Rs. 2,000; Earthquake Relief Committee, Drug (1st instalment) Rs. 2,000; The Madras Mail (further collection) Rs. 1577-9 Earthquake Relief Fund Jamshedpur Rs. 1524-3-9 Maharaja of Surguja Rs. 1,500; Contributions from the women of Cawnpore (through Mrs. Husnara Mayadas) Rs. 1,500; Messrs. Grindlay & Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,500; Collections made by the Collector, Bareilly Rs. 1,118; Mr. J. W. Darwood, Rangoon Rs. 1,000; H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur Rs. 1,000; Eastern Bengal Jute Association Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Seth Jamnalal Ramlal Kimtee, Hyderabad Dn. Rs. 1,000; Raja of Talchar Rs. 1,000 and Chief of Bhor Rs. 1,000.

These along with other minor contributions total: £6-5-0. Rs. 79,248-9-3. The grand total is £1,810-5-0. Dollars 100. Rs. 11,53,236-13-3.

For Viceroy's Fund

The following further donations have been received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund:—

Already acknowledged Rs. 1,18,526-2; Dr. S. N. Bhansali Rs. 20; Parsi Lady Sympathiser Rs. 5; Mr. N. K. Patel Rs. 25; Mr. C. J. Hansoti Rs. 25; Duty Rs. 20; Employees of the Ford Motor Car Co. of India Rs. 115; Mrs. Dossibai N. Daji Rs. 5; Anonymous Rs. 15; In memory of Sir Jamshedji Jejeebhoy, Fifth Bart, K.C.S.I., from Aunt Jaiji H. Parekh Rs. 15; The Bombay Prarthana Samaj Rs. 100; Mr. M. M. Gandhi Rs. 12; Sir John W. F. Beaumont, Kt. Rs. 150; Trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji Charitable Trusts, (1st instalment) Rs. 1500; Mr. Chabildas R. Karkaria Rs. 25; Members of the 'M' Section Military Accounts Department, Poona Rs. 37-8; Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. (further instalment), Rs. 1,000; Khan Saheb K. R. Jagose Rs. 15; Mr. R. P. Masani Rs. 100; Mr. Syed Mahomed Rs. 10; 'N' in grateful memory of the late Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabolkar Rs. 100; The Staff of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Rs. 277; The Wilson College Earthquake Relief Fund Committee (2nd instalment) Rs. 485-14; Two Indian Christian ladies (through the Rev. F. McKenzie) Rs. 20; Mr. P. B. Wachha Rs. 100; Total Rs. 1,22,703-8.

RELIEF COMMITTEE'S COLLECTIONS

School Girls Contribute Rs. 300 For Bihar Fund

The following further contributions have been received at the Central Office, Earthquake Relief Fund Committee, Joshi, Building, Kalbedevi Road, on Friday:—

The Bombay Commission Agents' Association (1st instalment) Rs. 1,000; Prop. Rambharvase Hindu Hotel Rs. 751; Book collections by Kapole Vyayam Mandir Rs. 351; Prop. Ramaneeya New Bharati Hindu Hotel Rs. 332-11-9; Columbia Girls' High School, Gamdevi Rs. 300; T. Sasa Kura Director, Toyo Podar Mills Rs. 100; Residents of Colaba, (President S. D. Pathare) Rs. 101; Bengal Coke Merchants, Byculla, Rs. 102; Other donations Rs. 56-12; Total Rs. 3,094-7-9.

Sugarcane Crushers For Bihar

In response to appeals from Behar Messrs. Kirlosker Bros., Ltd. Kirloskerwadi, District Satara have given four sugarcane crushers and centrifugal plants for manufacturing sugar free of cost and further have generously offered to supply as many crushers ers as are ordered out from the Behar Central Committee at cost price.

The following articles have been received for sending to Behar. From Colaba peopie, one bag of clothes and from Mrs. D. R. Havelilwala, Grant Road 50 pieces of clothes.

Gandhi Seva Sena Collects Over Rs. 10,000

The following is a further list of donations collected by the Gandhi Seva Sena for Babu Rajendra Prasad Relief Committee: **Previously acknowledge Rs. 8,115-7-9.**

	Rs.	a.
A Sister	151	0
Through Miss G B Mullan (Unity Club)	112	0
Messrs Thackersey Mulji and Co	101	0
Smt. Velabai Chaturbhuj Gordhandas	101	0
Miss Serene P Jeejeebhoy	100	0
Mrs. Manachbai P Jeejeebhoy (2nd Instalment)	100	0
Sjt B F Sethna	100	0

The above including amounts less than Rs. 100 total Rs. 10,357.

Mayor's Fund

The total of further list of donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Releif Fund amounts Rs. 1,39,834-3-7 including the already acknowledged amount of Rs 1,23,688-8-0.

The total of the further list of donations received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Rund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad Earthquake Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 1,06,639-8-0 including the already acknowledged amount of Rs. 99,434-6-0

To Be Sent To Babu Rajendra Prasad

The following further donations have been received for the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund for being forwarded to the Babu Rajendra Prasad's Earthquake Relief Fund:

Already Acknowledged Rs. 91,151-5; Mr. Harmukhlal Maganlal Rs. 11; Part subscription from Head Office Officers and Staff of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Rs. 375; Mr. Rustomji H. Rao Rs. 100; Mrs. Aimai R. Rao Rs. 100; Staff of the Bombay Co. Ltd., Wallace Co. and the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Ltd. Rs. 210; Staff of the Divisional Engineer's Office (G. I. P. Railway), Rs. 31-6; Mrs. Luxmibai Gogtay Rs. 10; Mr. S. K. Nayampalli Rs. 30; Mr. A. K. Nayampalli Rs. 5; Mr. C. H. Gidwani Rs. 50; Mr. Keshavlal Nagindas Shah "in the memory of the dear relative" Rs. 25; Mr. Khodidas Amritlal Shah Rs. 25; Through the Kanara Saraswat Association Rs. 158; Mr. Manmath R. Row Rs. 50; Mr. Bhaichand Jhurnchand Mehta of Palanpur through Mr. R. B. Mehta Rs. 100; Mr. A. H. Moochhala Rs. 5; Through the Democratic Swaraj Party, Colaba District:—Dongre Brothers Rs. 101; Dr. M. B. Velkar Rs. 10; Total Rs. 92,517-11.

JAIPUR'S SPLENDID RESPONSE

Maharaja Donates Rs. 5,000 To Viceroy's Relief Fund

(From Our Correspondent).

JAIPUR, Feb. 7.

A mass meeting of Jaipur citizens was held on Monday evening, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Beauchamp presiding. Speeches were made pointing out the plight of unfortunate Behar. Resolutions, were passed to the effect that collections for the Viceroy's Fund be made, and a committee be appointed for the purpose.

Sir H. B. St. Jhon announced that His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur had donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the Viceroy's Relief Fund.

Collections were then made and a total of Rs. 2,500 was collected on the spot. The total includes the total donations:—

Sir H. B. St. Jhon Rs. 150; Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol Rs. 250; A. Thakur Narendra Sinha of Jobner Rs. 2,100 (and 100 quilts); Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu Rs. 250; F. S. Young Eser Rs. 100; Col. P. L. Bower Rs. 150; Hon'ble K. B. Chaudri Mohammed Din Rs. 150; Maharaja's College staff and students Rs. 425; Medical officers and clerks of D.M.S.'s office Rs. 186; Staff of the Municipality Rs. 380; Council of State Secretariat Rs. 250; Seth Lachhmi Narain Rs. 100; Dewan Bahadur Pyarey Lal Rs. 100; Maharaja's High School staff and students Rs. 150; Jobner High School staff and students Rs. 85; Teachers Training School Rs. 54; Maharaja's School of Arts and Crafts Rs. 60; Staff of the Courts of Wards Rs. 65; Govind Narain Tewari Rs. 51; Kanwarlal Bapne, B.A., L.L.B. Rs. 51 (and used clothes and blanket); P. M. Allah Bux Rs. 50; Mr. Ryan Rs. 100; Shet Pershad Khetan Rs. 51; Govardhan Lal Rs. 51; Purohit Hari Narain, B.A., Rs. 50.

A committee consisting of the leading citizens and officers of the State under the presidentship of Col. H. B. St. Jhon has formed and the work of collecting subscription has been started in right earnest.

BETTIAH MAHARANI DONATES RS. 50,000

Viceroy's Fund Totals Rs. 12,28,866

NEW DELHI, Febry. 8.

The following further donations in addition to others, have been made in response to His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal for funds to relieve the distress caused by the recent earthquake:—

Maharani Janki Kaur, Bettiah Estate, Champaran Rs. 50,000; Nawanagar State Rs. 5,000; H.H. the Mir of Khairpur Rs. 2,500; Saraf Association, Kolhapur Rs. 1,000; H.H. the Nawab of Janjira Rs. 1,000; Chhatarpur Darbar (further donation) Rs. 1,000; Syed A. and M. Wazir Ali, Lahore Rs. 1,000; Thakore Sahib and People of Virpur State Rs. 1,000; H.H. the Maharaja of Sirmaur Rs. 1,000. Grand Total £1,865-10-0; Dollars 100 and Rs. 12,28,866.—United Press.

RELIEF FOR BIHAR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Committee Formed With G. P. Singh As President

(From A Correspondent).

PATNA, Feb. 8.

The Bihar Postal Relief Committee was formed on the 30th of January at a meeting in the General Post Office in Patna with a view to collect funds and to administer relief to the sufferers in this province.

Babu Gaya Prasad Singh, M.L.A., the President of the Provincial Union, is the President of the Committee and Babu Kapildeo Narain Lall, General Secretary of the Provincial Union is the Secretary of the Committee. The funds collected are to be sent to the General Secretary, All-India Postal and R.M.S. Union, Delhi, or to the Secretary Bihar Postal Relief Committee, Patna.

Calcutta Memons Help 'Quake Sufferers

(From A Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

The Calcutta Memon Relief Society has collected Rs. 30,000 to help the poor victims of the earthquake in Bihar. It has already despatched a batch of 18 volunteers under Mr. A. S. Naviwalla to the affected area and opened a relief centre at Muzaffarpore.

A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been remitted to Mr. Naviwalla to make all the necessary purchases on the spot.

Asian Assurance Co Contributes Rs 500

The Directors of the Asian Assurance Co. Ltd. have contributed towards the Bihar Earthquake Fund Rs. 500 through the Mayor of Bombay.

Rioting Renewed In Paris Streets

Demonstrators Sack Buildings And Hold Up Police Lorries

PARIS, Febry. 9.

Rioting was renewed in the evening. Communist and anti-Fascist demonstrators massed in the working-class centres, and converged on the Place de la Republique, occupied by 1,500 troops and police.

The Police and mobile guards from the Place repeatedly charged the Communists, who showered missiles on the police. Shots were fired, one policeman being killed and a few wounded. They were removed in military ambulances but were apparently not injured seriously.

Three hundred arrests have been made.

The Communists are reported to be sacking the Church of Saint Amboise, barricades are holding up the Police lorries.

The Communists are also sacking the Great Hall in Gare de l'Est.

DOUMERGUE'S PROCLAMATION

PARIS, Febry. 9.

M. Doumergue has issued a proclamation: "Citizens! I have been called to form a government of truce for the appeasement of justice. That government has been formed.

"In its name I invite you to accomplish, in turn, your duty by renouncing all agitation and placing the interest of France and the Republic above everything."

The Proclamation has been pasted on the walls of Paris.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS AT LARGE

While the mass of Communists were struggling for a possession of the Place Republique other groups began looting especially in the working class districts. The police were handicapped by the fog. Motor-cyclists messengers dashed to and fro, while the plainclothes police spies mingled with the rioters and reported the movements. Whenever a spy left the headquarters, he kicked and cuffed to give realistic appearance.

EXCITING TIME

The rioters scattered northwards to the Belleville Mesnilmentant, where the pursuers were harassed by missiles from windows. A Reuter's correspondent aboard a police car had exciting time. The police who jumped out to clear away the barricades met with a fussilade of bottles, brickbats, furniture, jugs, and basins thrown on the roof of the car, while Communists fired revolvers at the back of the car as it passed.

ORDER RESTORED

The rioting was not so serious as on Tuesday, order was almost entirely restored and the police are patrolling the City. Eight-hundred arrests were made. The police casualties are five seriously injured, 32 slightly injured, and no deaths are hitherto known. The number of injured rioters has not been ascertained.

It is learned that rioters did not sack the Church of Saint Ambroise, but besieged the adjoining police station, where four policemen had an unpleasant time until they were rescued by a cavalry charge. Three policemen were removed to the hospital.

'Le Matin' says that M. Doumergue will invite M. Chiappe to resume office. He will refuse it in order to avoid exciting the Socialist anger, and he will probably be appointed as the Ambassador at Brussels.—Reuter.

FEATURES OF NEW CABINET

PARIS, Feb. 9.

The new Government which is a National-Union combination embracing all parties except the Socialists and Communists is expected to assure the Government a sweeping majority in both Houses.

Owing to the last moment withdrawal of M. Jacquier there will be no Budget Minister. All the parliamentarians in the Cabinet have already held office except M. Marquet, Mayor of Bordeaux representing the new Neo-Socialist Party whose participation M. Chautemps and M. Daladier failed to obtain.

Other features of the new government are the appointment of distinguished soldiers unconnected with politics to the Ministries of War and Air, and M. Rivollet, General Secretary of the Ex-Servicemen's Confederation, to the Ministry of Pensions as requested by Ex-Servicemen.

In view of the Communist threats to stage a great Anti-Fascists demonstration to-night at the Place de La Republique 1,500 troops and police occupied the Place in the evening and excluded the public from the locality.—Reuter's Special Service.

CLOTHING THE NEEDY

(SPECIAL CABLE).

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

The Agricultural Committee of the Senate has reported favourably on the Bill to authorise the purchase of 150,000,000 dollar-worth of cotton goods for free-distribution to the needy.

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From Poverty To Fame And Fortune

Bombay Minister Tells Of His Hard Struggles In Early Life

The following interview which a Special Representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" recently had with the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, will be perused with interest by our readers.

Not many among the public are aware of the very humble circumstances in which the childhood of the Minister was passed and the hard struggles he had faced before he could rise to the position he occupies to-day in the Presidency.

The readers will be interested to know that the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, J.P., the present Minister for Local Self-Government, has had a meteoric rise to his present position, since he started his life in a comparatively obscure place. From a modest and humble beginning, he has ascended the ladder to fame.

One would have thought occupying such a high position in Government circles as he does, the Minister would envelope himself in mystery and live an exclusive and secluded life. The writer's impression, however, is quite the contrary. He is great with the great; humble and young with the young. I am confident that those who read the Minister's plain and unsophiscated answers to the writer's questions put to him will find a good deal to admire in the Khan Bahadur's career.

KHAN BAHADUR D. B. COOPER

HUMBLE PARENTAGE.

Q.—Where were you born? I presume you were born with a golden spoon in your mouth?

Answer—No. You are sadly mistaken To begin with, I was born in Poona, as the saying is, of extremely poor but honest parents, but "of good kith and kin."

My father the late Mr. Bomanji, was a manager in a small brewerf, at Satara, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Padamji and Co., a firm of repute. Satara was then noted as a foremost military station.

I think my optimistic nature, my ability to shed trouble and laugh through life, must have been inherited from this grandfather (showing me his photograph) with garments decidedly bizarre according to the standard now in vogue. Young people ought to know that a sunny disposition is a priceless quality which can be easily cultivated. Our mind, like matter, can be easily moved from the shadow into sunshine.

My mother Bai Pirozbai was the embodiment of dignity and refinement and possessed the air of a cultivated lady. None could have ever really read her mind—I alone did that.

I was and have always been proud of my birthplace. Where one is born is very important, for different surroundings and local traditions appeal to and stimulate different tendencies in the child.

Q.—What memories you have of your youth?

A.—During my early childhood the brewery business was not prospering and my father's income dwindled. His pay was reduced and in such emergency it became necessary for my mother to step forward and repair the family fortune. She, by some means, contributed to the revenues, which, though insignificant, nevertheless sufficed to keep us comfortable. It was then that I did realize what poverty meant, for we were in abject poverty as compared to our neighbours.

More dreadful days came when out of 18 brothers and sisters, 14 were embraced by the grim messenger of death, leaving behind my four sisters, my parents and myself.

I was eager to attend school, as so many of our Parsi and Hindu neighbours' boys did. I need not say that the permission was duly granted. The school was a perfect delight to me and if anything occured which prevented my attendance I was unhappy. This happened every now and then, as I had often to aid my father in his duties. When I was late in going to school my masters, knowing the cause, forgave the lapses. I may say that I had some errands to run during my leisure hours, so that looking back upon life I have the satisfaction of feeling that I became useful to my parents and also my father's employers, even at a very early age.

WELL UP IN ACCOUNTS.

Often accounts of carious people who dealt with the brewery were entrusted to my keeping, so that I became acquainted with business affairs even in my boyhood. This practice compelled me to memorize arithmetical tables. I cannot imagine a more important means by which young people can benefit than encouraging them to commit to memory the tables and recite them often. Any difficulty which involved in arithmatical calculations could be solved by me with ease and rapidly, which often surprised my friends.

This reminds me of an incident which has left a lasting impression. One morning during my school days I approached my father who appeared to be busy deliberating with his employers and engineers to devise ways and means to excavate a well for an additional supply of water to the brewery. The proposed scheme did not appeal to my boyish mentality and after hurried mental calculations, dragging my father aside, I suggested to him to construct a cistern, the initial cost of which could hardly exceed Rs 25 This conversation with my father was overheard by one of the employers, who came forward and highly approved of my suggestion and thanked me profusely, since the adoption of my plan meant a saving for them of a large amount which they would otherwise have to invest. In my opinion everybody should do something beyond the sphere of his duties—something which attracts the attention of those over him.

DELIGHT IN ATHLETICS.

One chief enjoyment of my boyhood was to indulge in athletics. Our home became headquarters for my young companions. My mother was always looking to home influences as the best means of keeping me in the right path. She used to say that the first step in this direction was to make our home pleasant and there was nothing she and my father would not do to please us and our neighbours' children, who usually surrounded me. Occasionally I used to go out for rides on horses belonging to my friends, or hiking in field and forests in search of wild flowers and fruits.

I promptly passed all my exams. The Matriculation approached nearer. My parents had pinned their faith in me, and my teachers and co-students expected much from me. But the result of my failure came as the bolt from the blue.

The brewery business also grew from bad to worse. The prospect of want had become a frightful nightmare. The idea of prosecuting my studies at the expense of others was never entertained by my father. To benefit our condition, I was advised to look for a job. I succeeded in securing one in the P.W.D. on a paltry salary of Rs. 25 as an accountant.

My mother and my sisters continued to contribute to our family budget. We had not kept any servants. My mother was the moving spirit in our home, very active so that even till midnight she would work. Just during leisure time when her household cares would permit, my younger sisters would sit at her knee and she would recite to them tales which seldom failed to contain a moral.

PARENTAL INFLUENCE.

What influence did your parents exercised in moulding your character?

A—It is unmistakably true that in quite a number of cases, children brought up under trying circumstances but under the care and protection of their parents score over those who are reared in homes of others in affluent circumstances and left under the surveillance of paid servants. My mother was an adept in the culinary art which she availed of. She was also a governess, teacher, a heroine and a saint, all in one. My father was a philosopher, a counsellor and a friend. Thus I was brought up. What chance has the child of a Shetia of a Sowkar that counts compared to such a heritage? No wonder the children of the poor are distinguished for closest adherence to family ties, and profound filial love for stronger than those who are mistakenly called "more ortunate and rich." It is a a heritage to which a child of wealth generally remains an alien. My mother was a busy woman, but her work did not prevent her neighbours from soon recognising her as a wise, kindly woman whom they could call upon at any time, for counsel or help in times of trouble. Rich as well as poor came to her with trials and found good counsel. Anything low, mean, deceitful, shifty or gossipy was foreign to that heroic soul. My mother had instilled into us that idleness was disgraceful and with that in mind I always worked hard fully interested in my duties hoping for the best. Also my experience with coarse people was probably beneficial. It taught me to be industrious. I admired their integrity. I learnt to abhor the habit of chewinng and smoking tobacco. I also realised that the use of obscene or improper language was highly reprehensible.

MOTHER'S PREMONITIONS.

Q.—What was actually the stepping stone to your success in life?

A.—"As I look back upon early struggles there was not a model family in the whole of Deccan as ours. A keen sense of honour, sincerity, independence, self-respect, pervaded our household.

My father's employer one day called me to his office and asked me what my ambition was. To his query I answered that the pinnacle of my ambition was to become an accountant drawing a salary of Rs. 300. Any reply, to my dismay, evoked laughter, but he promptly took me up in his business on a salary of Rs. 60. When I disclosed this to my parents it took some moments for them to grasp the situation, but it soon dawned upon theb. The father's glance of loving pride and mother's blazing eye soon wet with tears, expressed their paternal feeling. It was their son's first triumph and proof positive that he was worthy of promotion. No subsequent success thrilled me as that. My whole world was moved to tears of joy. My mother said: "I am always proud of you. Divine inspirations prompt me that great success is in store for you. May Ahurmazda bless you." I may have made millions since, but none of those millions gave me such happiness as my first month's so-called big salary. I found that my foot was upon the ladder and I was bound to climb.

Q.—You are considered a steel magnate of the Deccan? How did you venture upon such an enterprise?

AN EMPLOYER OF LABOUR

A.—A couple of decades back steel was in great demand, and had replaced all inferior material. I found that there was a great future ahead. "Tall oaks from little acorns grow" and a small factory was started at Satara. My policy was and is to produce nothing but the very best.

Q.—As an employer of labour how do you treat your workmen?

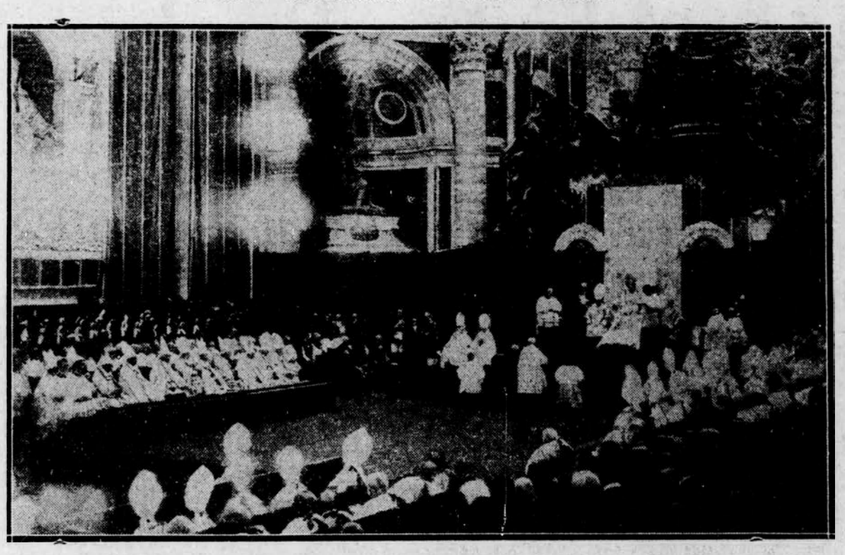
A.—So far there has not been a single instance of my men, either at my factory or on the fields, having gone on strike. It has always been my policy in cases of difference with my workers to hear their grievances patiently and to reason with them. But I have never thought of employing new men. Never. The best workmen are not usually to be found walking the stretts and searchings for jobs. It is always dangerous to get new men to run successfully the complicated machinery of modern plant. Besides, no investment returns such handsome dividends as the friendship of workmen. Although there is no labour Union in Satara—yet there exists a better one—a cordial union between us, is the best Union for both."

NOT A SPECULATOR

Q. Is any part of your fortune derived from share speculation?

A.—I have never bought or sold a share speculatively in my life, except a small lot I actually purchased to oblige a friend. My rule is never to purchase what I did not pay for and never to sell what I did not earn. No sound judgment can remain with the man, whose mind is disturbed with the mercurial changes of the Stock Exchange. The men who have succeeded are men who have chosen one line and stuck to it.

POPE CREATES A NEW SAINT



A magnificient spectacle was staged in St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome during the canonization of Bernadette Soubirous of France as a saint. The ceremony, rare but traditionally one of the most elaborate in Christendom was held in the presence of a huge throng including six thousand French pilgrims headed by a score of bishops. The Pope is seen on his throne on a dais. Bernadette Soubirous was a French peasant girl, whose vision in the little French town of Lourdes, made it a shrine of world renown.

15 MILES UP IN AIR

Cleveland Group Tests Model Of Machine Intended To Invade Stratosphere

Plans to shoot a self-propelled rocket 15 miles into the air for purposes of scientific research were disclosed on Dec. 26 at Cleveland (U. S. A.) when Ernst Loebell, German engineer and designer, tested—with apparent success—a miniature model of the rocket's terrifically powerful "motor."

The Cleveland Rocket Society, believed to be the first organization of its kind in the United States, and which is sponsoring the rocket research, conducted to-day's test on a suburban estate. Loebell's miniature motor is six inches long and an inch and a half in diameter, bullet-shaped and hollow.

The power plant, a combustion chamber only with no moving parts, receives oxygen through one tube, and gasoline under 250-pound pressure supplied by a tank of nitrogen, from another.

Protected from possible death in the event of an explosion, Loebell stood behind a steel shield to adjust the valves during the test. The other witnesses remained behind a wooden barricade.

As the ignition switch was pressed the highly explosive mixture of gasoline and oxygen ignited with a loud blast and the cylinder, fastened inside a testing rack, leaped upward the length of its mooring. Tongues of flame shot from the exhaust, and then as Loebell readjusted the valves the noise became a continuous roar.

Had the motor been fastened in a rocket large enough to carry fuel tanks of proportionate size, Loebell said, its power, theoretically, would have been sufficient to carry the projectile five miles. The test was so successful, he added, that another model, much larger, will be constructed at once.

After the larger model is fully tested, the attempt to penetrate the stratosphere by rocket then will be attempted—probably next summer—the designer said.

No attempt will be made to make the rocket large enough to carry a man, but it will be designed to carry a small cargo such as scientific apparatus or mail.

NO LOVE MATCH SAYS MAMOULIAN

Director Denies Garbo Eloped With Him To Arizona

It wasn't an elopement that took Greta Garbo and Rouben Mamoulian by motor to Lilliams, Ariz. It was just a pleasure trip.

With this information Mamoulian ended a deluge of gossip in Hollywood, including rumours that the mysterious movie star and the young director were married.

They returned on January 17 and Mamoulian emphasised that there wasn't even any romantic significance to their jaunt through the desert.

"We were only out on pleasure," he declared.

The trip became known to the world when it was learned that Garbo and the director had registered at a hotel at Grand Canyon as Mary Jones and Robert Bonji. Greta wore smoked glasses to help the incognito, but it was pierced nevertheless, and soon the whole country knew about it.

They started back before anybody could question them, and it was not until to-day that everybody's question was answered.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

THE RIDDLE OF THE WORLD

A New Book By Sri Aurobindo

THE RIDDLE OF THE WORLD. By Sri Aurobindo. Published by the Arya Publishing House, College Street, Calcutta. Pp. 110. Price, Rs. 2.

This finely got-up collection of replies given by Sri Aurobindo to questions put to him by some of his disciples and others interested in Yoga and spiritual life contains altogether 18 diverse subjects, taking in its wide sweep "A far greater Truth than any yet realised on earth," "The Three Supernals"—Sat, Chit and Ananda, describing "The Valley of the False Glimmer" and the "Intermediate Zone" that come in the way of the aspirant, defining "Samata" and stating "Some Spiritual Dilemmas" and at the end stating and resolving "The Riddle of this World"—from which it derives its name.

Some time back I had the great pleasure of reviewing in these columns Sri Aurobindo's 'Essays on the Gita" and "Mother." The new publication fulfills the expectations raised in these two great works. We can see that the sage from his retreat at Pondicherry is making his influence felt in the realm of the modern, progressive thought. It is generally taken for granted by our people that "progressive thought" must bear the stamp of Europe, or America. "The Riddle of this World" may be said to be India's contribution of the highest value of modern philosophy and practical psychology. If it be true that the proper subject for the study of mankind is Man, then this small collection raising and answering the most pressing problems, not merely of intellectual search but of experimental side of psychology—for Yoga is nothing but practical psychology—is most original and thought-provoking. The manner of it being direct and personal, it is free from mere dry as dust intellectualism. The sustained ratiocination indispensable in treating a philosophical subject at length—but so tiring to the ordinary mind—is not here. The subjects dealt with are so diverse that the reader's mind is hardly overtaxed. The whole breathes an air of intimate inner experience which lends it its highest authenticity, directness and spontaniety. It is as though a master-guide were giving his personal observations on the most intricate, untrodden paths and inaccessible peaks of the Himalayas.

GRADED LEVELS OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

It is well known by now that Sri Aurobindo is occupied in trying to bring into manifestation a level of consciousness higher than the mental which is the highest as yet attained by man. "By Yoga," he says, "one rises to higher and higher levels of consciousness—and the highest of them is the Supermind." But from the mind to the Supermind it is not only a step. There are "The graded worlds"—the material, the vital, the mental, and then between the mental and the Supermind the intervening higher mind, the faculties of intuition, inspiration and revelation, and the level of what Sri Aurobindo calls the Overmind. Highest above are the three Supernals—Sat, Chit and Ananda.

The Yoga which Sri Aurobindo follows is not a mere ascension of the consciousness. It is "a double movement of ascent (of the human) and descent (of the Divine)." In one of the communications while warning a disciple entering the cosmic planes of nature, he pertinently points out how the sadhaka—the aspirant—"is very easily carried away by the splendour and the rush and things that he has realised more than he has truly done"—but he is "only in the cosmic Ignorance, not in the cosmic Truth and much less in the Transcendental Truth." At another place the difference between the old method of Yoga and his new one is trenchently expressed—"The old Yogas go straight from mind to the absolute Divine, regard all dynamic existence as Ignorance, illusion or Lila,"—while this one "teaches that there is a dynamic Divine Truth and that Truth can descend, create a new Truth-consciousness and divine life"

In the "Triune Godhead"—the Transcendental, the Cosmic and the Individual Divine—the necessity of their harmonisation is stressed. The small letter on Rebirth and Personality removes some of the common misconceptions and popular blunders about rebirth.

There are certain very interesting communications dealing with Western metaphysics,—which is an outcome of the mind's effort. Sri Aurobindo gives a new orientation to the whole Western thought when he says—"At the end of European thought, therefore, there must always be agnosticism declared or implicit." These writings contain besides passing references to Bradley, Joachim, Russel and others, as well as to Gnoticism, Sufism the Neo-Platonists and the Neo-Hegelians.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

With regard to physical sciences which believed once that "the objective Ultimate would explain all Subjective phenomena," Sri Aurobindo remarks—"The outer knowledge, which Science organises, takes its real and very limited place, when one goes more inward and upward in the spiritual life. Science, like most mental and external knowledge, gives you only truth of process. I would add that it cannot give you even the whole truth of process." As to the charge sometimes levelled against spirituality that it is irrational and magical, he says—"The scheme that Physical Science has built up of the evolution not merely of this rich and vast and variegated material world, but of life and consciousness and mind and their workings, out of a brute mass of electrons identical and varied only in arrangement, and number, is irrational magic more baffling than any the most mystic imagination could conceive."

Nor are aesthetic faculties and creative power outside the pale of Sri Aurobindo's Yoga. "Art, poetry, music," he says, "as they are in their ordinary functioning, create mental and vital, and not spiritual values; but they can be turned to a higher end; and then, like all things that are capable of linking our consciousness to the Divine, they are transmuted and become spiritual and could be admitted as part of a life of Yoga."

The why and the how of existence have been so well dealt with in the short space and so lucidly in the last reply that one feels a conviction that the solutions of the writer are an outcome of his spiritual realisation.

Thus, to those interested in philosophy and modern thought the work would prove a very useful reading. To the students of Psycho-analysis and practical psychology it would be refreshingly revealing. And to aspirants for spirituality and to young men trying to form an intellectual outlook towards life, it would prove a very useful guide.

One deficiency of the get-up, to which we feel ought to draw the publisher's attention, is the lack of Index or Contents indicating the subjects and page-references. We hope this will be removed in the next edition.

A. B. P.

MAHARAJA AS LEXICOGRAPHER

Ruler Of Gondal Busy Compiling Huge Gujerati Dictionary

(From A Correspondent.)

The number of dictionaries of Gujarati Language may be counted on tips of fingers. None of them may be said to have reached on perfection due to the want of proper resources. Individual efforts, when made, can have only a restricted success. The preparation of the lexicon of a well-developed language demands the services of a number of literary persons, sound financial support, and a careful scrutiny of the work done from a literary point of view.

The dictionaries, hitherto prepared, have lacked either in etymology, pictures, quotations, words in detail of different sciences and folk-lore, or those current in different provinces. The maximum number of words in the latest of Gujrati dictionaries comes to 51,595, a number, which at the commencement of the first Gujarati dictionary—Narma Kosha—stood at 25,268. It is pleasant to mention that "Bhagvadgomandal" the lexicon which H.H. the Maharaja of Gondal has been preparing, has at present two lakhs of words.

"The seed of the present Bhagvadgomandal" may be said to have been sown 25 years ago, when H. Highness first conceived the idea of preparing this huge lexicon.

In the "Bhagvadgomandal," quotations from different authorities are cited to elucidate every difficult word, or to show that the word had been in vogue in time gone by. The 'etymology' of almost every word has been carefully looked to. Different etymologies are given in the same word to interpret different shades of meaning.

Spelling has always been a most complicated problem in Gujarati literature. Varied interpretations have been accepted by various authorities of the Gujarati language. No uniformity in this direction has been attained hitherto. But the spelling system, that has generally found favour with the majority of the Gujarati-speaking world has been mainly accepted at the suggestion of His Highness. No ambiguity has therefore been left as regards spelling.

Words there are in Gujarati language which at first sight appear quite common, but have a history of their own. Gujaratis being mainly traders, have come in contact with various Asiatic and European nationalities, and consequently have in their language words most spoken of by the foreigners. His Highness attaches a good deal of importance to tracing the history of such words.

A genuine service has thus been rendered by His Highness to the mother-tongue of the Gujaratis in an excellent way by the compilation of this permanent work.

HOLIDAY READING

JUDY, by W. H. Lane Crawford, (Ward Lock and Co.)

HOODWINK, by Robin Temple, (Ward Lock and Co.)

Both these entertaining volumes provide good holiday reading. "Judy" is livelier in style but less exciting than "Hoodwink". It provides the usual comic situation when the young owner of a manor-house who has lost heavily in share speculation has to act as butler to his best friend, a solicitor, who arrives at the place and is peremptorily told to function as the lord of the manor. All this is to keep up the fable told to a young lady, the heroine of the story, an American millionaire's daughter, by Tim, the hero, that he is a man of no substance. The complications which arise provide good entertainment.

"HOODWINK" is a more ambitious effort in story-telling. Mr. Robin Temple who made his mark as the author of "Cuckoo Fair" delineates in "Hoodwink" the struggle of a middle-aged sculptor to win the affections of a curate's daughter whom circumstances throw into the hectic life of London Night Clubs. There is a touch of the "Macabre" in the narration of the tale but it is full of pathetic interest and though the long arm of coincidence is much in evidence the reader's interest is kept up right to the end.

SOVIET LIBRARIES

They Are Rich Storehouses Kept Since Tsarist Days Says Yale Professor

A new aspect of the result of Russian recognition by the United States is pointed out here by Prof. Norman L. Torrey of the French department at Yale University, who calls attention to the fact that American scholars will now be able to do research work in that country which they were not able to do during the Soviet regime, and which was impossible during the Tsarist Government.

The libraries and museums of Moscow and Leningrad are veritable storehouses of hitherto unused source material for research in the fields of art, literature, and history, Professor Torrey said. He himself has made two trips to Soviet Russia to do research work on Voltaire.

He pointed out that for decades wealthy Russians, as well as members of the royal family, were avid collectors of manuscripts and art objects, with the result that several Russian collections are without equal in the world today. These private collections, he said, have been confiscated, assembled at the libraries and museums, and are now available for public use and open to foreigners.

Professor Torrey went into Russia under the auspices of the Society for Cultural Relations with Russia, and pointed out that many younger scholars previously had hesitated to go to that country without consular protection.

"The old Imperial Government," he said, "did not to any great extent encourage the use of source material. In the libraries, for example, they allowed a student to look at only five books in any one given day, whereas now 100 books, or as many as are necessary, are available at any time.

"The materials in the library at Moscow, for example, cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world. Catherine the Great's collection of books from the libraries of Didero and Voltaire are outstanding examples of the priceless volumes unavailable elsewhere. Some years ago Premier Herriot of France attempted to purchase these collections without success. Other virgin research material includes the Oriental manuscripts which were once a part of the Royal Library.

"I have been surprised at the Soviet Government's reluctance to part with their manuscripts and art treasures while they have been so hard pressed for funds. They have sold some thus far, but only in cases where duplicates were already in the public museums and libraries."

The Hermitage Museum in Leningrad has 40 Rembrandts, and the public library there has source material worth millions of dollars, according to Professor Torrey.

URDU PERIODICALS

"MAARIF" (Azamgarh). The January issue opens with the second instalment of a series of articles on the editor's trip to Afghanistan in response to an invitation from the late H M King Nadir Khan. The article is full of thought-provoking observations and anecdotes. It is to be continued. The article on "Monasticism in Islam," by M. Abdus Salam is concluded. A description of some valuable Mss. is given in two brief articles by S. Abdur Rauf and M. Habib-ur-Rahman Khan Sherwani respectively. In the poetry section poems by S. Muhammad Ali Hasan, Dil and Suhail are splendid. Other features are well maintained.

"N'GAR" (Lucknow)—The January number of this magazine has a lengthy dissertation of about 75 pages on a subject which is as new in Urdu as it is interesting, viz., the history and the manner of kissing, euphemistically called the "history of the life." The article is by S. Vamin Hashmi, M.A., and deals with almost all countries of the world in so far as kissing or the mode of kissing in vogue there is concerned. In the remaining pages Maulana Niaz has given select passages from his own writings and there is no doubt that they represent the best of Niaz. Ali Akhbar's poem is really wonderful. This bulky publication of 140 pages is priced at Re. 1.

"ZAMANA" (Cawnpore). In the issue for January Prof. Sant Parshad discusses the standard of good and true poetry and in this connection gives some fine specimens of Urdu poetry. Prof. Sri Ram in an interesting article refers to the late Mr. Montagu's visit to India and in this connection gives some appropriate excerpts from his Diary which show his great love for the Indians. "Ek larki ki Ap-biti" by Kh. Ishrat of Lucknow is a fine story. Prof. Mahesh Parshad's article on "Alterations in Ghalib's letters" is worthy of the attention of all interested in Urdu and they should help him in his task of collecting materials for Ghalib. The poetry section contains several well-written poems. With this number the magazine enters on its 33rd year, an achievement for which Lala Daya Narayan Nigam, editor, deserves our congratulations.

"ISMAT" (Delhi)—The issue for February which is just to hand, offers a good repast in the shape of well-written articles and poems, mostly of feminine interest. It contains several beautiful photos as well.

"Z"

URDU PUBLICATIONS

TURKON KI ISLAMI KHIDMAT, by Saiyed Wahayuddin, B.A. Published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, Deccan, Double Crown 8 Vol. Pp. 135. Rs. 1-8-0.

In spite of the fact that the Indian Musalmans have been taking a keen interest in the affairs and politics of Turkey, for the last three or four decades, yet it will be no exaggeration to say that the number of Urdu books written on or about that country is amazingly small. Therefore the publication of this new book which deals with the history of the Turks from the earliest times and their literary history together with recent developments in it, is sure to be welcomed by those interested in the subject. It is, in fact, the translation of three comprehensive lectures delivered at the Usmania University, Hyderabad, by Dr. Julius Germanus, a professor of the Budapest University, who has also filled the Nizam-ul-Mulk Chair at Shantiniketan for a period of three years.

These lectures are, as has been said above, very comprehensive in their nature and the result of the Professor's long-standing connection with Turkey. His review of the entire Turkish literature is very remarkable, indeed, since it gives not only the merits and demerits of the same, but also refers to the stupendous efforts made by the Turkish authors, historians, novel-writers, poets and others in order to take the Turkish nation out of the old ruts of artificiality in which it had fallen. And this fact alone can surely be of great assistance to our authors and poets who are not only not moving with the times but are fast clinging to the old ways of writing. A careful study of Turkish literature will also reveal to them how a nation can be awakened and how the thoughts can be revolutionised.

This review cannot be closed without saying a word about the translation. It is really very readable and lucid and urbane. The translation of certain words and expressions, if they gain currency, will no doubt be considered an addition to Urdu vocabulary.

The Anjuman which has published the translation, also deserves the thanks of the Urdu-knowing public for bringing out such a useful and inspiring publication.

JIGAR KE SAU SHIR ASGHAR KE SAU SHI'R, published by the National Muslim University, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. Crown 16 mo. Pages 40 each. Paper Cover. As 4 each.

The Maktaba-e-Jamia is aiming at publishing a series of uniform publications, each containing 100 best couplets, of all well-known Urdu poets, both ancient and modern. So far two volumes are out. Mr. Mahmud Ali Khan who is editing it, is prefacing the same with a short sketch of the poet's life together with a brief description of the salient features of his poetry. The underlying idea seems to be to acquaint people with the best of each renowned poet. Every publication bears the photograph of the poet it represents. The general get-up is all that can be desired. But the price should be considerably cut down if the series is to be made popular and acceptable to the public on a wide scale.

"Z"

Omar Khayyam

OMAR KHAYYAM. By Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, pp. 487. Price (bound) Rs. 4; (unbound) Rs. 3/8. Published by Mohammad Awais Warisi, Shibli Academy, Azamgarh, U. P.

Omar has become a fashion, a craze, a popular myth. He has risen like a star beckoning us to the land of pleasure and happiness. In the conflict of our world where forces of construction and destruction are warring against each other, he sends us the cheering message of love, of forgetfulness, of enjoying the moment at our disposal for

"the stars are setting and the caravan
starts for the Dawn of Nothing—Oh, make haste."

In our century people have gone in ecstasy over Omer, for he strikes a tune quite consonant to our hearts. Amidst the crumbling of the old and the shaping of the new world, the process of evolution has been painful. Science has blown out the sandhills of old ideas. Man has for the first time scientifically realised the dynamic nature of things, that every thing is in a state of speedy flux. He asks the meaning of the world and has learnt to question the truth of truth. He has become sceptic. Nothing satisfies him. His hunger for knowledge is boundless. Nothing offers any solace to his disturbed mind. He runs after things for comfort, for happiness, but alas, they prove to be fleeting. In such a mood of doubt and despair, Omer appeals to us by exhorting us to make most of the fleeting moments of our life.

"O! Arise, and do not be sad over the passing world; be happy and enjoy the moment with pleasure. If there had been faithfulness in the nature of the world, then you would never have taken your turn after others."

Omer lived in the brilliantly fertile centuries of Avicennia, Nizamulmulk, Ghazzali and Averroes, etc. It is a characteristic of Muslim thinkers of that age that they were, unlike our moderners, masters in more subjects than one and had encyclopaedic grasp of knowledge. Besides being a philosopher of high repute, Avicennia was an illustrious medical authority. Averroes was so well-versed in the Koran, traditions, jurisprudence, philosophy, medicine, astronomy and mathematics, that he has left original and thought-provoking works on almost all these subjects. Like most of his contemporaries Omer, too, was gifted with versatality. He was a philosopher, a mathematician, an astronomer, a physicist and a poet. Though he has left works on all these subjects, yet his fame in the East rested mainly on his astronomical contributions. He worked in the observatory of Malik Shah. By his astronomical observations and mathematical calculations he succeeded in preparing an astronomical table which conformed the lunar calendar with the solar one—a thing extremely needed in those days due to the lunar nature of Islamic calendar.

ONE-SIDED VIEW.

As a poet, Omer is spoken of after about 100 years of his death, though one of his contemporaries has recorded two Arabic couplets as his. It is strange that we have so far known him solely through his poetry as interpreted by the West. So Omer's fame now rests on his poetry. Yet there is a reason for it. The West discovered him as a writer of philosophical quatrains which were most welcome to it in its peculiar mood. This appreciation by mood concealed from our eyes the real Omer, for by mere poetry we have a partial and one-sided view of Omer's genius. On this one-sidedness many fantastic theories have been set up about his indifferences to religion, his saturation in wine and his 'damn the consequence' attitude to life. Almost all Western orientalists have ignored the whole Khayyam. So it was an extreme need of the world of scholarship that some one should bring to our view other sides of Omer's life in order that we may see the whole, the real Omer. How could it be done? Not by poetry. Not by philosophy or astronomy or mathematics alone, but by a combination of all those mental "telescopes" which he projected out of himself. Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi has laid the world of scholarship under a deep debt of gratitude by combining all those "telescopes" and giving us a real picture of Omer for he has discussed Omer not only on the basis of his poetry, but on the basis of his several other works in Arabic and Persian. After a review of his philosophical and other works, he pronounces Omer to be a philosophical mystic.

NEW LIGHT

There are four chapters which have been remarkably written:

1. On the supposed fellowship of Khayyam with Nizamulmulk in a Nishapur school: Maulana Nadvi has, with numerous evidences, rejected the myth of fellowship and has agreed with Zhukosky that Omer was never a school contemporary of Nizamulmulk.

2. On the date of Omer's death: Omer's death has been a source of trouble to the Orientalists. None knows when he died. The general consensus of opinion is that he died in 517 A.H. Even the latest volume of Encyclopaedia Britannica gives this date, though years ago Prof. Brown had doubted it and cautiously put down that Omer died sometime between 508 and 530 A.H. Maulana Nadvi puts it as 526 A.H. and quotes two versions of Uroozi and other sources. His conjecture, if not quite correct, seems to be very nearly correct.

3. On the rise and growth of Rubaiyat: There have been many learned discussions on the rise of Rubaiyat. Some ascribe it to be of indigenous Persian growth. Others point out its erotic nature, for it was imported from Arabia. Maulana Sulaiman, after a mass of critical evidence, has shown it to be brought from Arabia, originating in Arabic metres.

4. On Omer's wine: We have so far known Omer as a lover of wine, who never deviates into sobriety. Wine is his life blood. But wine in Persian is used in the metaphorical sense, too. What is to be done then? In the fifth century A. H. the orthodoxy had gained strength and tried to suppress all liberal thought. The philosophers, thereupon, assumed the role of wine drinkers and parodied and laughed at the double life of orthodoxy who called wine as a synonym for vice but clandestinely indulged in it. Thus wine became a significant metaphor. Maulana Sulaiman Nadvi points out that Omer's wine is metaphorical and he uses it in the sense in which well-known suff writers have used it.

To say something fresh on a subject which has been the centre of interest of many savants of East and West is praiseworthy and the Maulana has said some fresh things. He has enlarged our horizon with regard to Khayyam. His book is a highwater mark of Indian scholarship and not only has he so ably matched foreign works in the same field but has outdistanced them. The West has done much to rouse interest in Khayyam, but East, though late, is not behind.

M. H. SYED.

'AUTHORS' COPYRIGHT

Unification Of International Conventions

The question of authors' copyright is at present governed by two main instruments: the Berne Convention, acceded to by practically all the European States, and the Havana Convention, drawn up in 1928 by the VIth Pan-American Conference.

The existence of this twofold international legislation has placed authors in an extremely unfavourable position, against which societies of authors, composers and journalists have repeatedly protested.

A reconciliation between the two Conventions recently formed the subject of an important discussion at the VIIth Pan-American Conference held at Montevideo.

A communication received from M. de Montarroyos, delegates of the Republic of Brazil to the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, states that the head of the Brazilian Delegation to the Pan-American Conference on Montevideo, M. de Mello-Franco, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, submitted a draft resolution advocating:

(1) the closer concordance of the Berne and Havana Conventions;

(2) the convening in Paris, under the auspices of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, of a committee which would be instructed to prepare a single text;

(3) the world protection of journalists' copyright.

For its part, the Argentine Delegation submitted a proposal, the object of which was also to bring the Pan-American Convention into closer concordance with the principles laid down by the Berne Convention.

Following upon an agreement reached between the Brazilian and Argentine Delegations, the Pan-American Conference voted a resolution proposing the unification of the international acts concerning the protection of all intellectual works.

INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation has, since 1932, published an international repertory of translations known as the *Index Translationum*.

During the first year of publication, this repertory (Nos. 1 to 4) announced the translated works appearing in France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain and the United States. Since July 1933, however, it has been extended to include Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Sweeden and the U. S. S. R.

No. 6 of the *Index Translationum* has just been issued and is the first number in which translations published in the U. S. S. R. are listed.

This international repertory is not confined to literature but also indicates works dealing with philosophy, religion, law, the social sciences, education, the exact and natural sciences, the applied sciences, history, geography and art.

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THE DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS

No. 389, Opposite Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Architects To Aid Bihar—India House Decorations—Have They Been Washed Off?—Academy Or Academies—Science And Art?—The Zetland Idea—The Federation Proposal—Deep-Seated Instincts Of Women—Art-Crafts Exhibition — Modern Indian Art In London—Camera Art And Artists.

Art Notes ----And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

WAKE UP ARCHITECTS

The vast areas of devastation effected by the earthquake, particularly in Nepal and Bihar, have, naturally, rendered the problems of housing the now homeless population urgent. The problems are two-fold. The provision immediately of temporary shelter and the planning of permanent reconstruction of the devastated areas. For both the services of civil engineers, town-planners and architects would be essential and invaluable. And, it is only right that a conference of leading architects, town-planners and civil engineers be immediately called, preferably, by the Central Committee of Rajen Babu to set the pace. No time need be lost over the preliminaries. This is a question which should be decided at once. The example of Japan in a similar national catastrophe is before us. That example should be followed. Charity, humanity, need prompt and discriminating foresight.

INDIA HOUSE MYSTERY

PAINTINGS WASHED OFF

I have been informed by a correspondent that a number of the mural paintings that have been recently placed in the Entrance Hall have now been washed off unter the instructions of Sir William Rothenstein. This is, obviously, a mystery. It is difficult to believe it. If the correspondent is right, the High Commissioner has, again, placed Indian artists in an unfavourable position. If the paintings are the mural paintings of the seasons executed by Messrs. Ukil and Chowdhury as part of the newly described "self-contained" scheme of the High Commissioner, why have they been washed off? If they have been washed off why under the instructions of Sir William Rothenstein? What were precisely the reasons for the instructions? Let us know. Evidently, the friends of Indian art in London do not seem to be sensitive about the claims of Indian artists.

ALL-INDIA ACADEMY

MARQUIS OF ZETLAND'S IDEA

The current number of the "Modern Review," Calcutta contains an instructive resume of the "Proposals For An All-India Academy of Sciences." It includes also the proposals of the Marquis of Zetland and Prof. Thomas of Oxford for a "Royal Indian Academy (of Science, Letters And Arts"). The journal states:—

"In April 1933, Lord Zetland, the ex-Governor of Bengal and Professor Thomas, the distinguished orientalist of Oxford, addressed 25 most eminent Indian intellectuals on this subject, on behalf of some British gentlemen who were interested in the intellectual life of India and had gathered together in London to discuss the desirability of an Indian Academy, representative of Philosophy, Science, Literature and Art. They stated that the international influence of a single Indian National Academy will be probably much greater than the united influence of a number of academies, and therefore the former was preferable. As regards the process of initiating such a body, they suggested that the 'British Academy might help as far as the Indian opinion would consider such help desirable, specially in such matters as obtaining Government recognition and support and a Royal Charter.' They asked the views of those whom they addressed, as to whether such action on the part of the British Academy would have their approval and support."

THE REPLIES AND THE NATIONAL INTERESTS

"Among the replies which were sent to them individually, majority were in the favour of establishing a single academy, but some were for separate academies for Science and Arts. They were also informed that in the forthcoming Science Congress (1934), the proposal for an All-India Academy of Sciences would engage the attention of its General Committee. In their reply to Prof Saha, who was to preside in that session of the Congress, they said that they had hitherto been acting in association with the British Academy who are naturally more interested in a single Academy than in an Academy of Science only, and they suggested that "after the discussion of the matter in the Indian Science Congress (assuming of course that the trend of the discussion did not render such a course impossible) the Council of the Congress be asked to consider whether they might not issue an invitation to those with whom we have been corresponding in India."

INFORM AND EDUCATE OPINION IN INDIA

As we do not know who the twenty-five "eminent" Indian intellectuals favoured by Marquis of Zetland and Prof. Thomas have been, it is difficult to locate their position or responsibilities for an All-Indian art and cultural enterprise. These ambitious proposals are not new. There have been similar proposals in the past. Their defects are inherent. For, such super-imposed art and cultural schemes inevitably lead to over-lapping diffusion and consequent wastage of national efforts and resources. The first essential is to leave ample scope for popular support and education in India. The schemes transplanted, with the best of intentions from abroad cannot naturally hope to succeed without the requisite information and support of educated opinion in India.

THE FEDERATION IDEA

The proceedings of the Oriental Conference recently organised in Baroda have indicated clearly the feelings of Indian scholars. And, it is only right and none too soon that they should have protested against proposals and schemes from abroad which overlooked the claims of Indian scholars and exponents of culture and took for granted their support for grandiose schemes. The Science Congress which was left with the task of the decision to include art in All-India Academy of "Science" has wisely resolved "to keep the door open either for a federation of the Science Academy with other Academies of Letters and Social Sciences which may come into existence."

THE DEEP-SEATED INSTINCT

The National Council of Women in India is now busy arranging for an art-crafts exhibition to supplement their biennial Conference. These exhibitions must increase both in their value and number. But the Conference which will, naturally, discuss many question of educational and vocational importance to women should initiate the discussion that could lead to the recognition of art and art home-crafts as an integral part of every educational institution for women and as a necessity in the daily life and environment of the nation.

VOCATIONAL BASIC-SOCIAL PURPOSE.

May I, therefore, suggest that the Conference should guide public opinion as to the practicable measures necessary for establishing for women education in art, for systematic instruction and employment, for example, in painting, sculpture, architecture, home art-crafts, music, dancing and the arts of the theatre. The Conference would thus lift the discussion from the academic plane to one of helpful and enduring realities. The instinct for the creation of beauty is, as Srimati Kamla Dongerkery says, deep-seated in women. That instinct must find a vocational basis and a social outlook and purpose.

RETROSPECT AND REVIEW OF MODERN INDIAN ART

The exhibition of modern Indian art which the India Society has decided to arrange this autumn in London is obviously, of the utmost importance—first to the artists in India, secondly, to all those who are eagerly waiting, watching or working for the rapid advancement of the artistic talents we inherit as a nation For the first time in modern history an attempt has been made to consult India, to give India the chance to know its own mind and its national aspirations. The appointment of Regional Committes for collection and selection of exhibits from the different provinces is a healthy and opportune departure. The task of the Regional Committees is not, by any chance, easy. No pioneering work is either easy or simple. But it is worth the close attention it should be given. For the Exhibition, as it has been anticipated, provides the tangible basis for appreciation and estimate of modern Indian art and should thus pave the way for its enduring evolution. Stray discussions, aimless controversies, departmental flats, priestly decalogues and dogmas in art must yield place to the urgent realities of art, to the healthy conditoins of art, to the creative aspirations of the modern and younger generation of artists.

ART IN PHOTOGRAPHY

Mr. F. R. Ratnagar, one of the enthusiastic band of Camera Pictorialists in the City, during his lecture this week at the Rotary Club observed:

"The camera does play its part, but there is no more reason to expect a picture by handling a really good camera than there is to expect music by sitting at a really good piano.

"This may partly explain why so few of the thousands of camera owners are camera artists as well; but there is another and probably more vital reason for the great disproportion.

STORING SOUVENIRS

"The majority of camera users are not aware of the possibilities of realising intellectual and aesthetic pleasure from their hobby, or have an idea that pictorialism is some "high-brow" business with which they could not be bothered. They are content with obtaining a recognisable image of the subject that presents itself before the camera and storing it as a souvenir.

THE "BUTTON-PRESSING" STAGE

"How does the pictorialist evolve from this "button-pressing" stage? Usually the initial stimulus is provided by a visit to an exhibition of photographic art, or by coming into contact with a pictorial enthusiast. The beginner soon finds that the pictorialist works with a definite purpose from the time he forms his mental picture of the subject before him till he has finally controlled and coaxed it out on paper. He therefore starts by acquiring a thorough knowledge of the photographic materials he has to use, and what they can be made to yield; also the things that photography can render well, as against those that are beyond its scope.

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS

"He will soon shed the popular notion that a photograph should have pin-sharp definition all over it, realising the fact that the human eye is not capable of such a record.

Another early difficulty will be that of learning to see pictures, devoid of their colours, in monochrome, and will cover a number of disappointments on finding that a great deal of the interest of some subjects as seen on the camera ground-glass has disappeared when their colours have been translated into black and white."

A Garba Dance at the Indian Education Society's High School gathering. Mr. R. P. Masani presided.

Charles Wheeler, the London Sculptor, at work on a decorative model for the bank of England. Mr. Wheeler is among the three new associates elected by the Royal Academy.

"FACTOR OF ARTISTIC PRODUCTION"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The voice of controversy in the realm of Art is not hushed into silence and is still in the boiling pot. It is simply a scandal and not a Art in itself. I have read one most diffuse article on Art written by Mr. Kaniyalal Vakil in your esteemed issue of the 28th instant. Not one in the realm of Art is suited to his test. Every one is being vilified by him. To him, Dr. Tagore is a mystic man of the age, Mr. G. S. Dutt, the "Collector Sahib," and Mr. Mehta have taken art as their personal pastime, Mr. Percy Brown, the Principal of the Government School of Art, now a Curator in Calcutta Museum, has simply rendered vague assistance to his disciples of Art, Havellism is no Art, the High Commissioner for India has no right to speak, South Kensington artists are no artists, Mr. Yazdani has set a bad example in the "Oriental Conference" by his statement, the National Council of Women mean to organise Arts and Crafts Exhibition, but they have not yet taken Art as Art in its real sense and the local Industries Member remains silent as to the changed condition in the realm of Art which is not desirable. Sir, to me, this attitude of the writer is transparently irrefutable. It seems that the "laissez-faire," vague attitude on Art must have reached its zenith. The spontaneity of irrelevancy has found its unobstructive passage before the dumb-founded artists of the modern world. But regrettable enough for me to mention that all such idealisms have fatally ended in a fiasco and ultimately proved to be of no worth at all. The exponents in the world of Art will now begin to ridicule these inventor of facts. An impasse has been brought in to dominate over the popular growth of Art and Culture in India. I have, therefore, no need to elaborate such circumstance at long length and I feel it better for myself to be more succinct and placid in my remark though I am tempted somewhat to point out the folly of such plausible gesture seeking its name and fame in high-sounding terms, strong language and superficial white-wash of Art and Culture. I deeply deplore that "egotism" has been the basic principle of this artist but no such cult can be correlated in the curriculum of Art and Culture in its theoritical sense. It is a misnomer and a blind faith. To me, every artist is imaginative in his own way and such imagination produces its effect in different forms. No controversy can stand in its way, no invention of vague theories can ever be any factor of artistic production and can ever be taken as a precept in teaching.

It is utterly futile on the part of any one attempting to break the fundamental principle in Art and Culture and no artists of the modern age will ever like to follow such principle.—Yours, etc.

P. K. CHAUDHURI.

* * * *

(Note:—Will Syt. P. K. Chowdhury cite the exact place and text or texts of my statements where those in the undefined "realm of art" have been "vilified" by me? We shall then have something more tangible and reliable to proceed with.

I have been convinced that academic and sentimental orthodoxy in art has been, in fact, positively harmful to the evolution of art in India. Consequently, it has been my unpleasant duty to fight orthodoxy wherever I find it, high or low. Orthodoxy is not justified because "A" happens to be "eminent" and it is not to be attacked because "Z" happens to drift unknown into the gutter. Orthodoxy is to be fought as a matter of principle, as a condition of progress, irrespective of persons. There can be and should be no sanctity to names.

In regard to the second part of his letter, frankly, I do not understand his ideas, references or reasoning. And, I am no "artist" as he alleges."

KANAIYALAL VAKIL.)

MR. SAILESH MUKERJEE.

After acquiring special proficiency in sugar engineering and in erection and maintenance of sugar factories by undergoing practical training at the well-known Krupp factories at Magdeburg in Germany, Mr. Mukerji is returning to India shortly. Mr. Mukerjee proceeded to Germany after taking his Diploma in Engineering from the College of Engineering and Technology in Calcutta.

The Instinct Of Beauty

Is Deep-Seated In Women

Srimati Kamla S. Dongerkery

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I request you to spare some space in the columns of your newspaper for the following lines?

The short paragraph appearing under the caption "Women for Art" in the Art Notes and Events in the Sunday Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle," on the 28th January, must, no doubt, have arrested the attention of those of your readers, who are interested in the activities of Women, in general, and in the doings of the National Council of Women in India, in particular. Some more detailed information about the Exhibition of Fine Arts and Handicrafts proposed to be held by the Council, may prove useful to some, at any rate, of your readers.

This Exhibition will be opened on the 14th March in the buildings of the Bombay University, and it will continue till the 19th March. The Exhibition will be divided into the following sections:

1. Pictures, including oil and water colours, black and white and pastels.
2. Photography as a pictorial art.
3. Sculpture.
4. Needlework and other handiwork, including painting on glass, cloth, etc.; embroidery, fancy needlework (preferably, Indian designs), knitting and crochetwork.

BEST IN ART.

It will thus be seen that the organisers of the Exhibition have placed before intending competitors a very wide choice of subjects, realizing full well that the instinct for the creation of beauty which is deep-seated in the heart of women, ought to be given the fullest scope for development. For the true artist the concept of beauty underlying nature or natural objects is everything. The medium through which he or she seeks to give expression to that concept, whether it be form, colour or sound, is of secondary importance. The object of the Exhibition is to bring out the best that women are capable of producing in the realm of art. It is particularly intended to encourage amateur effort. For young women artists a separate section has been provided.

REAL IMPETUS.

A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. But a beautiful thing is often as useful as it is capable of producing delight. Needlework, embroidery, crochet work, painting on glass and cloth and other handicrafts fall in the class of things that are both beautiful and useful, and in encouraging such handicrafts the National Council of Women in India is giving a real impetus to the minor household industries which are preeminently suited to the genius and temperament of the Indian woman.

WILL THEY LEAD?

The rules to be observed by those who wish to send in exhibits have been printed, and a leaflet containing such rules and a schedule to be forwarded with the exhibits can be had at the office of the N.C.W.I., Town Hall and will be sent by book-post to any one applying for the same to the undersigned. Here it need be only stated that all local exhibits must be delivered in the South Wing of the University Buildings, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on the 8th March. No fees are charged for exhibits, but it is hoped that only select exhibits will be sent, as the space for putting them up is limited. A Judging Committee will select the exhibits to be hung, and will decide the award of the prizes. Exhibitors may put up their exhibits for sale.

It is hoped that all women will co-operate in making the Exhibition a success, so that hereafter similar exhibitions are held at the time of each Biennial Conference. The women of this city and Presidency should not fail to give the lead in this direction as they have done in so many others in the past.—Yours etc.,

(Mrs.) KAMALA S. DONGERKERY,
Art Convener,
Standing Sectional Committee on Art, N.C.W.I.

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Poet: "But I tell you I've put my whole mind into this poem."

Editor: "And I tell you we're not buying blank verse."

* * * *

Grapes of intense sourness have been grown in France. They should be placed at the bedsides of invalids for consumption by absent-minded visitors.

* * * *

Michael—Well, well! And if it isn't me dear ould frind and pal, Patsy Eagan!

Patsy—Think again; if it's a temporary loan you're needing.

* * * *

Wife—I threw myself away when I married you!

Husband—Well, Jane, I never knew you to throw anything away yet that was worth over a nickel.

* * * *

"You want to see the gas-pipes? Well, please take care, as I have just polished the drawing-room-floor."

"Don't mind us, ma'am. We have good nails in our boots."

* * * *

Mother—And after Rip Van Winkle had slept on the mountain 40 years he came back home again.

Son—His clothes must have been right in style again.

* * * *

Sherlock—I never heard of your friend before, but I'm willing to stake my reputation that he's married and has recently had a birthday.

Watson—You're wrong, Sherlock. He's wearing that tie on a dare.

* * * *

She—Why, Mr. Callowby, I didn't know you went in for football while at college.

He—Oh, but I did, you know. For the last three years I was substitute cheerleader.

* * * *

"Say, old man, do you mind lending me your radio to-night?" asked Brown of his neighbour.

"Certainly, old chap, with pleasure," replied Jones. "Are you giving a party?"

"No," answered Brown, "we want some sleep."

* * * *

Constable to airman who has made forced landing in country-lane: "You'll have to move this obstruction. When you're on the ground you come under motoring laws."

Airman: "If I'd fallen into a pond, would I come under shipping regulations?"

* * * *

A bookmaker who was ill sent his small son to ask a certain doctor to call. A different physician having arrived, the bookmaker afterwards asked his son to explain.

"Well, you see, dad," he said, "there were a lot of brass plates on the doors, and when I got to the number you gave me, I saw 'Consultations 11 to 12.' The chap next door was offering 'Consultations, 10 to 1,' and I knew you'd like the one that gave the best odds."

"What is velocity?"

"Velocity is what a man puts a hot plate down with."

* * * *

"Well, my poor man, what do you work at?"

"Intervals, mum."

* * * *

Martyr—A girl who suffers much for her belief is the one who tries to wear a size four shoe on number seven foot.

* * * *

Magistrate (in London Court): "You admit tearing a handful of hair from your husband's head?"

Defendant: "I wanted some to put in a locket."

* * * *

Mr. Smartly—I wonder why Binks attributes all his success to his wife?

Mrs. Smartly Oh, just to convince her that he is a success, I suppose.

* * * *

"But, dear" gushed the flapper, "is it fair to go to the picture with a boy you dislike?"

"Well, it's like this" replied her friend, "I enjoy the picture and he enjoys my company."

* * * *

"You gave up your vegetable garden?"

"Yes; I told Henry that the money we were spending on it we would need later on for vegetables."

* * * *

Wife (bitterly): "So you have forgotten our wedding anniversary?"

Hubby: "How could I remember it Time has slipped away so fast and so happily that the wedding seems but yesterday."

* * * *

Little Kenneth, three, had received a good scolding for being naughty.

He stuck his hands in his pockets rolled his big black eyes, looking up at his mother, and said, "And I thought you loved me."

* * * *

Brown: "What made you start clapping your hands when that woman stepped on your foot in the crowded car?"

Barlow: "I was dozing, and I thought my wife was giving a musicale and was signalling that it was time to applaud."

* * * *

Tommy: "I'd like to go bed now, please, mummy, 'cos I'm afraid daddy is going to be cross."

Mother: "Going to be cross? Why, whatever do you mean, child?"

Tommy: I've just broken his new pipe."

* * * *

Father—"I don't like the time you spend canoodling and cuddling my daughter. When I was courting my wife we sat on opposite sides of the room."

Prospective Son-in-Law—"Well, sir, if I had been courting your wife I should have done the same."

* * * *

A customer send the following note to his grocer:

"Please send six dozen eggs; if good, I will send cheque."

The grocer, however, was not doing any business on such risky terms, so he replied:

"Send cheque; if good, I will send six dozen eggs."

* * * *

Father was sitting in the arm chair one evening, when his little son came in and showed him a new penknife, which he said he had found in the street.

"Are you sure it was lost?" inquired the father.

"Of course it was lost! I saw the man looking for it!" replied the boy.

* * * *

An emigrant was preparing to leave his native land to try his luck abroad. An acquaintance inquired casually: "What are you going to do when you arrive at your destination?"

"Oh, take up land," was the reply.

"Much?" asked the other.

"Only a shoveful at a time," explained the emigrant.

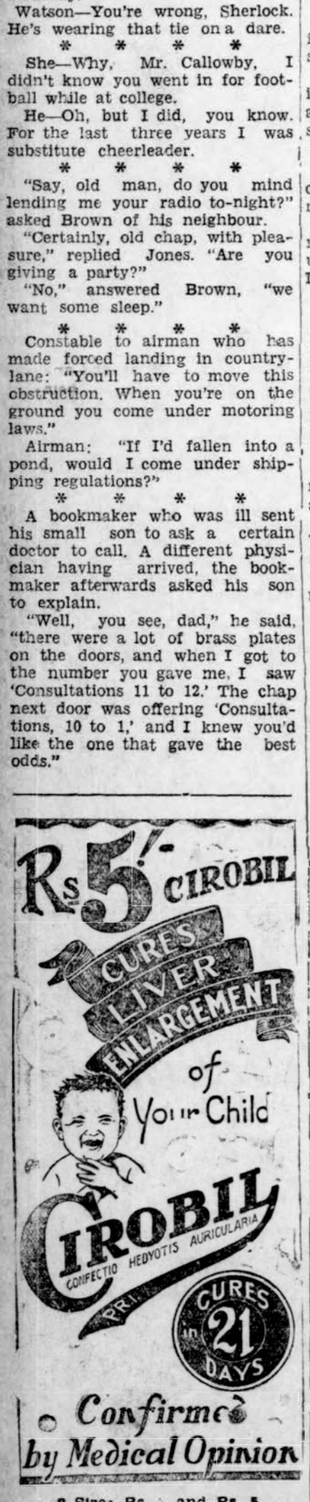
❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Five-year-old Dorothy, perched on her father's knee in the very crowded tramcar, peered hard at the stout, very gaudily-dressed individual as she hustled and edged herself into the only available seat.

Dorothy continued to stare and then after a while she turned to her mother, "Mummy," she said, in loud tones, "it's a lady!"

"S-sh, dear!" scolded the parent angrily. "We know it is."

The small child looked hurt. "But, mummy," she said, "you just said to daddy, 'What's this object coming in?'"



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IN A LONDON TUBE.

A scotsman entered an off-licence house and asked for a bottle of whisky.

"Twelve and sixpence, please," said the proprietor.

The Scot felt in all his pockets and finally managed to produce twelve shillings. Going to the door he said to his friend outside, "Give me sixpence, Sandy."

"What for?" asked his friend.

"A bottle of whisky," replied the other.

"Here's a shilling," said Sandy. "Get me one too."

* * * *

The Rev. John Brown was in the habit on festive occasions of proposing the health of a certain young lady as his favourite toast.

Noticing that he had abruptly abandoned the practice, a curious acquaintance asked him the reason.

"Because," answered the Rev. Brown sadly, "I have toasted her for sixteen years without being able to make her Brown, and so I've resolved to toast her no longer."

* * * *

While standing on a railway bridge a boy was astonished to see two goods trains running on the same line in opposite directions. He stood and witnessed the smash. Later, some officials, learning that there had been an eye-witness, found the lad, and reproached him for not trying to warn the drivers.

"What were you thinking about when you saw the trains about to crash head-on?" asked one of the men.

"Well," the boy answered, slowly, "I thought it was a rotten way to run a railway."

* * * *

The mistress of the house took a friendly interest in her maid. One day she asked how her love affair was progressing.

"Oh, I've given that fellow up now," said the girl coldly.

The mistress expressed her great regret and hoped the girl would be successful another time

Two days later she saw her maid out with the same young man.

"Mary," she said in tones of surprise when the girl returned. "I thought you told me you had given up that young man?"

"That's right, ma'am. I have," said the girl airily; "but, you see what it is, he hasn't finished workin' out his fortnight's notice yet."

* * * *

Two men were fishing when the local constable popped up from nowhere and demanded to see the sportsmen's fishing licences.

Immediately one of the men darted off across the meadow like a hare. The constable followed, and it took a good ten minutes before the chase ended in a capture.

"Now," spluttered the protector of the law, breathlessly, but before he could say any more the runaway pulled out a fishing licence which was quite in order.

"Why the dickens did you bolt" queried the P.C., "if you had a licence?"

"Well, you see, the other chap hadn't," came the reply.

* * * *

The examiner was questioning a candidate for the position of engine driver.

"You are driving an engine down a steep incline at an excessive speed. What do you do?"

"Make a brake application," said the candidate.

"Doesn't act," shot back the examiner.

"Put brake handle into emergency position."

"Does not reduce speed sufficiently," went on the examiner.

"Reverse the engine and turn on steam," said the candidate.

"The wheels refuse to grip the metals."

"Pour sand on the metals."

"Sand is damp and won't pass through the pipes." The examiner put the question with an air of triumph. "Now what do you do?"

"Let her rip. We've reached the level now."

IF WOMEN RULED

Progress Would Cease, Says American Professor

The ladies came off second best in a scientist's appraisal of what's wrong with the world before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The male sex is the cause of most of the world's troubles, said Prof. William Morton Wheeler, of Harvard, to the association last month, but without him there would be no progress. If this was a woman's world, peace and order would reign, but society would remain stationary and make no advances.

"Throughout the ages," said Prof. Wheeler the aggressiveness men's curiosity, unstable intelligence, contentiousness and other anti-social tendencies which the male had inherited from his anthropoid ancestors have kept society in a constant turmoil. Indeed, our histories seem to be little more than the elaborately recorded misbehavior of males."

But, he went on, "the restlessly questing intellect, driven by the dominance impulses of the mammalian male, furnishes the necessary stimulus to progress in human societies. Female societies are indeed harmonious, but stationary and incapable of further development.

If females ran society, as among such insects as the ants, bees and the wasps, the males would be merely tolerated as necessary for reproduction. Professor Wheeler said.

NAZI TERROR CONTINUES

Gruesome Tale Of Executions, Arrests And Torture Of Political Suspects

There is a general impression that the Brown Terror has diminished or even disappeared. That impression is wrong, says a special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." All seems peaceful on the surface, the Brown Shirts are under closer control than they were. non-Germans are no longer beaten, and a kind of law and order has been re-established. But when this law and this order are examined it will be found that they are in themselves terroristic and that the Terror still goes on, both openly and secretly.

Never in modern times have there been so many executions in Germany as there are now. Because these executions are carried out after sentences have been passed under due process of law they do not receive the attention they should receive. They are none the less terroristic, for the law is retroactive (many of the alleged offences dating back to 1932, whereas the llaw under which they have been punished was enacted last year). Six workmen were beheaded at Cologne on November 30 for the alleged murder of a Brown Shirt in 1932. There was no proof of any kind against some of the prisoners and against the others there was no proof that they had not acted in legitimate self-defence, for in the political affrays of that period the Brown Shirts were the assailants at least as often as not. The six men were clumsily beheaded by blows from an axe. A description of the scene by an eye-witness—the prisoners were beheaded one after another in a short space of time—is in the possession of our correspondent, but it is too horrible to be printed. All that can be said is that the condemned men died bravely.

No secret is made of the fact that these trials and these executions take place. Both are reported in the Nazi press, often under conspicuous headlines and with an approval that is almost gloatingly triumphant. Nor are the beheaded men the only victims of the open Terror, for innumerable political prisoners are sent to gaol, often for years, after terroristic trials.

THE SECRET TERROR.

And while the open, or "legal," Terror develops, the secret Terror does not cease.

Not for months have there been so many arrests in Berlin as there have been since November 12, the day of the elections and the referendum. Most of these arrests are part of a renewed drive against the remnants of the Socialist and Communist parties. They have been carried out by the agents of the "Gestappa" (the Secret State Police, of which General Goring is the chief), with the help of the S. A. (Brown Shirts)—there is close co-operation between the two organisations.

The torture of political suspects is not exceptional. Many of the persons recently arrested have been put to the torture first by the Gestappa and have then been handed over to a notorious gang of Brown Shirts (the name by which this gang is widely known is in the possession of your correspondent) to be tortured over again.

The purposes of these tortures is to make the victims betray their political associates. Several prisoners, after their resistance had been broken by torture, were made to ring up an associate from terrorist headquarters in the presence of Brown Shirts and tell him that they had been arrested but were free again, and then arrange a meeting somewhere. In this way the associate would be lured into a trap and be arrested in his turn.

The tortures by this gang of Brown Shirts are such that the prisoners are continually fainting with pain. There is an S. A. medical officer present who administers camphor injections. One Jewish prisoner attempted suicide by cutting an artery with a splinter from his broken glasses. He is now in hospital—his condition is critical. Women prisoners are by no means exempted from these tortures.

Conditions in the concentration camps vary from camp to camp. There has been no general improvement. Some of the camps—Fuhlsbuttel, Dachau, Brandenburg, and others—are scenes of continual horror and cruelty. Foreign visitors are habitually hood-winked into believing that, while discipline may be severe, there is no real inhumanity.

The well-known actor Heinz Otto has died as the result of ill-treatment by the Secret State Police. He was a member of the Berlin "Staatstheater" and belonged to a group of Radical actors. He was arrested together with a friend in a cafe nearly a month ago and taken to prison, where he was beaten. For a time nothing was heard of him, until his wife was called to the Berlin "Staatskrankenhaus" (hospital), where she found him in a dying condition. He died of his injuries soon after her arrival, the cause being certified as fracture of the skull. Two days after his death his relatives got a bill for the cost of transporting him from prison to hospital. His friends had tried to get influential persons to intervene on his behalf, but it does not seem that any attempt was made to save him.

CONDITIONS IN A PRISON.

The following details relating to conditions in one of the prisons of the Secret State Police have been communicated to your correspondent (they relate to conditions at the end of November and early in December):—

"Early Sport" ("Fruhsport") begins at eight o'clock in the morning. The prisoners have to lie down, jump up, advance at the double, or do other physical drill. For those prisoners who have been injured by the beatings—given by S. A. or S. S. men or by officials of the "Gestappa"—the drill, and especially the "double-knee bend," means acute torment, for, there are many who still have festering or only half-healed wouds. There is a doctor—an S. S. officer— in attendance at rare intervals. If he asks why a prisoner is in an injured state the prisoner is compelled to answer, "I had a fall."

The food is as follows:—One dry roll in the morning; a plate of soup for lunch; one dry roll in the evening. Some prisoners are put on half-rations as a punishment, and on some cell doors the words "No food for two days" are written. When the prisoners parade for drill they have to sing, "Karl Liebnecht hangt am Baume, Rosa Luxemburg schwimmt im Kanal", ("K. L. is hanging from a tree, R. L. is swimming in the canal")—a reference to the two German revolutionaries who were murdered by the predecessors of the Nazis in 1919, their dead bodies being thrown into a canal.

The impression has began to spread everywhere—both in Germany and in the outside world—that the Terror was merely in accompaniment of the first "revolutionary" upheaval and has now died down. The opposite is the truth. The Tedror is an organic part of the Hitlerite regime; it has grown systematic as the regime itself has grown systematic.

FROM FAR & NEAR

DESERTED WIFE 61 TIMES

The allegation was made in a divorce petition in Chicago on Jan. 5 that Patrick Linton left his wife, Mary, 61 times since they were married in 1925, but that each time she permitted him to come back and be reconciled.

Mrs. Linton, however, wasn't the plaintiff. It was Patrick who sued and he charged cruelty.

* * * *

SNAKE DIES FROM OWN BITE

Apparently all snakes are not immune to their own venom or that of other species, as is commonly supposed. A young rattlesnake in the zoological laboratory of the Fort Hays Kansas State College bit itself accidentally during a fight in the cage where it lived with others. Before it could release its fangs, it apparently had injected enough of its own venom to cause its death a few hours later. The incident was reported to 'Science' by Prof. L. D. Wooster.

* * * *

ANTI-JAZZ CAMPAIGN

The Irish Free State's campaign of disapproval against jazz dancing has received official support from Cardinal McRory and President Eamonn de Valera, who sent messages of approval to a big meeting at Mohill.

The aim of the meeting was proclaimed on banners inscribed "Down with Jazz and Paganism."

Cardinal McRory denounced the moral dangers of all-night dancing and sent his wishes for success of the campaign. De Valera said he hoped for the restoration of Ireland's national forms of folk dances.

* * * *

EIFFEL TOWER ON STAMPS

It is announced that the French Post Office will shortly bring out a set of eight new postage stamps. Except for the 50c. stamp for inland letters and the 1.50 franc stamp for foreign letters, which are adorned with the Gallic cock and the dove of peace respectively (the latter is reminiscent of the Swiss Disarmament Conference stamps), the new issues—40s., 1.75, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 franc stamps—represent famous architectural sites, Notre Dame, the Eiffel Tower, Carcassonne, and so on. The new stamps are not like the present stamps overburdened with print; they will create the impression of miniature line drawings or woodcuts.

* * * *

BLOOD AND IRON

The cells of the body do not obtain their supply of oxygen directly from the air, but from the red corpuscles in the blood. The red corpuscles absorb oxygen from the air in the lungs and carry it, as they are borne along the blood stream, to all parts of the body. The red corpuscles owe their remarkable property to their content of haemoglobin. This substance, which has a definite chemical constitution, is scarlet when saturated with oxygen and becomes purple after delivering the oxygen to the tissues. Iron is a constituent of haemoglobin, and that is why iron is absolutely necessary in diet. Sachs, Levine, and Appelsis have recently remeasured the iron content of human blood. They find that the blood of men contains almost exactly one-hundredth of an ounce of iron in each pint. The blood of women contains 16 per cent less iron.

* * * *

STERILISING MILK BY NOISE

An investigation of the effect of intense audible sounds on various organisms, living cells, and non-living systems of chemical substances has been made by A. L. Chambers and Newton Gaines. Liquids may be thrown by intense sounds into such violent vibration that small holes or cavities are produced in them. The sides of the cavities clap together with great violence. This phenomenon of cavitation is well known in connection with high-speed propellers for racing boats. The water walls of the cavities formed behind the propeller may strike the bronze blades with violence enough to bore deep holes in a few minutes. If bronze can be bored by water the magnitude of the forces directing the water may easily be imagined. Similar water-hammering effects on a small scale are sometimes noticed in the household water pipes when the kitchen tap is not properly adjusted. Chambers and Gaines find that intense audible sounds can produce in water a hammering effect which will knock bacteria and other suspended organisms to pieces. They have devised a machine in which milk flowing in a continuous stream is sterilised by exposing it to intense audible sounds.

* * * *

BEWILDERING INITIALS

The "alphabet soup" of which Al Smith complains, is getting thicker and thicker says a Washington writer.

Old and new government departments are known by thier initials—Here are a few examples with explanations:

NRA—National Recovery Administration.

AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

RFC—(an old one) Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

ICC—(another old one) Interstate Commerce Commission.

FACA—Federal Alcoholic Control Administration.

CWA—Civil Works Admiistration.

FERA—Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

PRA—President's Re-employment Agreement.

CCC—Civilian Conservation Corps or Commodity Credit Corporation, whichever you prefer.

NLB—National Labor Board.

TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority.

SES—Soil Erosion Service.

Newspapermen aver if FDR doesn't put a stop to this sort of thing PDQ the BM'S (Brightest Minds) will be KO'ed by the new ABC's.

24,000 DOLLARS FOR NATIONAL ANTHEM

Bibliophile Gets Original Of 'Star Spangled Banner'

Francis Scott Key's original manuscript of "The Star Spangled Banner" was sold at public auction for 24,000 dollars. The buyer was Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, noted bibliophile.

Dr. Rosenbach said he did not yet know what he would do with the manuscript, which is on a sheet of ordinary note-paper, the the ink brown with age.

Trembling and excited, Louis Schulman, also a manufacturer watched the bidding rise beyond the 15,000 dollars cash he said he had with him. He had taken 10,000 dollars from the banfi this morning and borrowed 5,000 dollars more he said so that he could give the manuscript to President Roosevelt, for presentation to whatever public institution the President wished.

The manuscript was transcribed by the author from rough notes written on board the vessel from which he watched the bombardment of Fort McHenry and Baltimore.

English Language Expands

Professor Says Many Slang Words Quickly Have Been Accepted By Authorities In 1933

During the past year the English language has changed and grown, enlarged by the influx of scores of new words, the majority of which will become permanent.

The slang of to-day will in time become "good English," will find its way into the precincts of authoritative dictionaries and will become an intrinsic part of the language.

Prof. M. W. Wallace, head of the English department at the University of Toronto and Principal of University College, draws attention to this fact. Words which have come into being during the past 12 months and now despised by language purists will, in time, take a permanent berth in the language spoken over the greater part of the earth.

Only recently the Oxford Dictionary was added to by an appendix which listed words such as gat, gangster and ga ga, and Prof. F. Newton Scott in a pamphlet for the Society for Pure English listed words such as blass, applesauce cinch, bunk, hooch, bootlegger and wop.

Prof. Wallace stated it would be impossible for a language to remain 'pure' as we know it to-day. Words which were tabooed by purists a century ago are now in common usage, he pointed out.

"The reason people use slang," he added, "is because it gives them an air of being up-to-date and at the same time allows them to express their thoughts without much effort." It was the fact that it required a minimum of effort to express their thoughts in slang that people used it so extensively, he stated.

One slang word—chisler—was assured of a permanent place in American English at least when President Franklin D. Roosevelt used it recently in an address. It is now regarded a legitimate word.

Although few others have received the presidential boost they are equally assured of being pronounced by posterity. This was the opinion of Prof. Wallace and other English authorities.

"HEIR OF ENLIGHTENED BENEVOLENCE"

Japan's Crown Prince Will Be 125th Mikado When He Rules

The long-deferred hopes of Japan's 95,000,000 people were realised on December 23 when a son was born to the Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako in the Imperial Palace at Tokyo, amid the rich medieval ritualism that surrounds the world's oldest dynasty. If he survives, he will some day rule as the 125th Mikado, continuing the unbroken line which, according to Japanese belief, was founded 2,500 years ago by Omaterasu Omikani, Goddess of the Sun.

The new-born Crown Prince of the Empire weighed seven pounds three ounces, and in length measured nineteen and three-quarter inches. Two long blasts of sirens awakened Tokyo at dawn, as Associated Press dispatches related, proclaiming what devout Japanese considered the best tidings the nation had heard in years. If the child had been a girl, a single blast would have been blown. The Imperial Heir was named "Akihito Tsugu." In English this might be freely translated as meaning "Heir of Enlightened Benevolence."

Four times previously, since the marriage of Emperor Hirohito and his Consort nearly ten years ago, the nation had anxiously awaited the announcement of a similar "gokeiji" (honorably auspicious event), but each time they were disappointed because the arrival was a girl. And none of the Emperor's three surviving daughters, according to the modern law of the Imperial succession, borrowed from Europe half a century ago, may succeed to the Takamikura, the "august high seat."

Within a short time after his birth the infant was presented with a sword—a symbol of life-force of the new baby and believed to ward off evil. The sword was a gift from the Emperor. It may be several years before the son is installed formally as Crown Prince, and the press recalled that the present sovereign of Japan was fifteen when he was formally proclaimed.

Dr. Miss Indumati Sanjit of Bombay, assistant lecturer in Delhi Women's Medical College, who recently proceeded to Europe, has obtained the D.L.C. degree in London, being the first Indian lady to secure the honour.

Mrs. Taradevi Agarwal presided over the Agarwal Women's Conference recently held at Allahabad. She is known as an earnest worker for the uplift of Indian women.

SNAKES

Do They Hear? And How?

By HECTOR C. PERERA.

The world we live in is an interesting place. Not only did the Creator make man, but along with him He created countless lesser beings in the shape of animals. What was His object in giving to man these creatures? While some are of utmost importance to him, of what use is a creature like the snake to man? Up to now the snake has not been of any practical importance, but on the contrary it has been a destructive force. Will ever the snake be useful to man? Science is slowly revealing to us that the day would come when the snake would be a blessing to the afflicted. Scientists are busy in their laboratories, with the deadly poisons of snakes trying to effect cures on deseases which up to now have been labelled incurable. When that day dawns which is believed not to be remote, the snake will be spoken as a blessing than a curse to mankind.

Snakes which are cold-blooded vertebrates having scales over their bodies are a very interesting creation of nature. While to many the very sight of a snake puts terror into the heart, yet some rear snakes as pets. The former suffers from what is known as snake-phobia. This speciman of nature's creation exhibits a variety of form, colour and seize, such as thin and fat snakes, green and yellow snakes. Some snakes crawl at a snails space, others dart away at terrific speed; some snakes weigh only a few ounces, others weigh as much as 300 lbs.; some are absolutely harmless yet others are deadly poisonous. While Australia is one of the few places in the world where the poisonous variety greatly exceeds the harmless ones, in Madagascar the poisonous one is conspicuous by its absence. In India the annual death-roll from snake bite is very large and runs into many thousands. The huge number of snake bite fatalities is attributed to the people in the villages walking after dusk without any sort of footwear. A sting from a poisonous snake can prove fatal in a few minutes. Not being possessed of hands and feet nature has endowed the snake with venom so that it may use it as a mode of self-defence.

DO SNAKES HEAR?

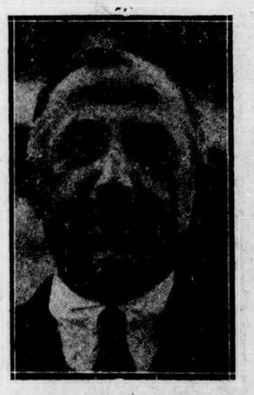
Snakes have many peculiarities which make them interesting. Do snakes hear? This is one of the questions which has attracted the attention of many who make a study of these creatures. The anatomy of the snake's ear is simple. It has no external ear and internally the ear consists of a thread like bone and crude accessories. Then how does the snake perform the function of hearing? It is believed that snakes hear with their tongues. The tongue of a snake is a wonderful organ which is very sensitive to vibrations. Another peculiarity about the snake is its eye. These creatures do not possess eyelids but have a glassy transparent cap under which the eye moves freely, and owing to this strange anatomical construction which keeps the eye ever open, a sleeping snake can be awakened by a sudden movement. Yet another feature about snakes is the act of swallowing. Sometimes snakes swallow prey many times their seize. This is due to the peculiar construction of the jaw and the elastic ligaments they possess.

The length and size of snakes have always been exhaggerated. A well-known authority says "the Regal python is the largest species of serpants actually attaining a length of 30 feet." A thriving python of this seize weighs about three hundred pounds. There are about seven different kinds of pythons in the world. Of these four are common to Africa and the other three to Burma, Malay Peninsula, India and Ceylon.

Though ridiculous stories are told of the swallowing feats of big snakes yet these are capable of performing 'big things.' One authority on snakes says: "An eighteen or twenty foot snake if viciously inclined could easily overpower a man and if the latter had narrow shoulders could swallow him." Of course there are instances recorded in the tropics where pythons have swallowed children.

A STORY.

Many fantastic stories are told in connection with snakes. One is particular which the writer heard in Ceylon is very interesting. Whether it is true or false I leave the reader to judge. Once it seems that a party of pilgrims were on their way to Anuradhapura, the famous ruined city of Ceylon. As it was dusk the party halted their conveyance, which happened to be a double-bullock cart and made arrangements to camp for the night. Now, in the vicinity of Anuradhapura there is a thick jungle inhabited by all sorts of wild beasts, anything from a man eating panther to a wild elephant. The cart was stopped by the side of the road and the party got busy with the camping. A meal had to be cooked and for this purpose a fire was needed. With the help of a fallen trunk of a tree and two stones a tripod was made and a fire was lit. An earthenware pot containing rice was placed over the fire to cook. The fire was well on its way when the man in charge of this department of the camp who had by this time turned his attention to some other work heard the falling of the pot. Rushing to the spot to ascertain the cause of the trouble he found that one of the supports were missing. As the water of the falling vessel had extinguished the fire a torch was soon lit to find out as to what had happened to the third support. Turning the torch towards the rustling of some leaves the man to his utter amazement found that the third support which was a trunk was no trunk at all but a huge python! When the heat of the fire became unbearable it got up from its slumbers and made its way into the jungle.



DR. BEHDJAT WEBBY, sometime head of the Medical Faculty in Egypt and an ardent Nationalist, is now in India and has been invited to deliver a series of lectures on "Islamic Mistory" at the Jamia "Islamia History" at the Jamia Millia Islamia, the National Muslim University at Delhi.

UNIVERSAL RELIGION

A Discourse By Mr. R. S. Taki

Under the auspices of the Sadbhakti Prasarak Mandali, Bombay Mr. R. S. Taki recently delivered a public discourse in Marathi in the Blavatsky Lodge, on the subject of "A comparison between the Path of Eternal Love and Universal or Eternal Religion."

In the course of his discourse Mr. Taki said:—

Sanatana Dharma is commonly interpreted as Varnashrama Dharma (Religion or Duty). The chanting of the names of God is recommended by all religions for the sanctification of actions, for such chanting secures Satsangati. The due performance of duty, through dedication in Satsangati, begets Shuddha Sattva Guna which is essential to realisation of the Self. The last verse of Chapter XIV of the Bhagavad-Gita maintains that Shashvata, meaning Sanatana Dharma, or the Eternal Religion of Shuddha Sattva Guna, leads the Bhakta to Vaikuntha after the dissolution of his physical body. Sanatana Dharma is also called Bhagavata Dharma because it leads to Bhagavan, the Personal God. The essence of Bhagavata Dharma too is dedication of all actions to God.

It is generally known that Sanatana Dharma comprises the Shrutis of the four Vedas, the Smritis or the Six Shastras and the eighteen Puranas.

BHAGAVAD-GITA

Since the Bhagavad-Gita treats of Brahmopadesha by Shri Krishna to Arjuna, it can rightly be regarded as a Shruti. It is for this reason that we find the word "Soopanishad" (glorious Upanishad) at the end of every chapter of the Bhagavad-Gita.

With regard to the Bhagavad-Gita as a Smriti, it need only be mentioned that all the four great Acharyas have referred to it as such in their commentaries on the Brahma Sutras. Moreover, Bhagavad-Gita contains the essence of the Vaisheshika, Nyaya, Purva Mimamsa, Sankhya, Yoga and Vedanta Shastras, respectively.

The Bhagavad-Gita is also a Purana because it forms an integral part of the Mahabharata; and Itihasa and Purana are looked upon as the fifth Veda. The essence of all the Puranas is "Doing good to another is Punya (merit); causing injury to another is Papa (sin)". And special emphasis is laid on this important principle in Bhagavad-Gita VI.32 (Atmaupamyena sarvatra).

One important point to be borne in mind in regard to the Bhagavad-Gita is that, although esteemed as the fifth Veda and invested with the same sanctity as the four Vadas, the Bhagavad-Gita lays down no restrictions such as those imposed by the Vedas, and yet assures the highest goal of the Vedas, namely, the attainment of Vaikuntha, to all true followers of its teachings without any distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex-vide Bhagavad-Gita IX.32-33.

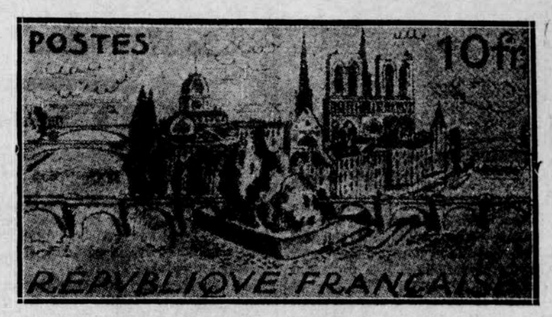
From the above expalanation, it will be obvious that the Bhagavad-Gita is a work of not a denominational but a universal character which inculcates, independently of the scriptures of the different religions, the Sadbhakti Pantha or Sanatana Dharma leading to the common Supreme Goal of all the great religions of the world.

If the Bhagavad-Gita is universally accepted as the World-Bible, there is no doubt that without any interference with the requirements of the different religions, the antagonisms existing at present between one religion and another would vanish, and in their place mutual love and abiding peace resulting therefrom would prevail everywhere by the Grace of God. It will of course be admitted that, for any commentary to be generally acceptable, no matter in what language it is written, it is essential that it should follow the lines of Great Acharyas like Shri Shankara and Shri Ramanuja or celebrated saints like Shri Jnaneshwara and Shri Vaman Pandit.

FRANCE ABOUT TO ISSUE NEW SET OF POSTAGE STAMPS

The hearts of philatelists will be warmed by the announcement of Minister of Posts Jean Mistler that the French Government shortly will issue a series of nine new postage stamps, described as highly artistic in conception and of rich propaganda value.

The new stamps will be for 40 and 50 centimes, 1 franc 50, 1 franc 75, and 2, 3, 5, 10 and 20 francs. The current 50 centimes and 1 franc 50 stamps will disappear.



The new 1 franc 50 stamp, used for all letters to other countries, has been designed by the artist Daragnes, and bears a dove of peace in flight, considered especially appropriate for foreign mail. The 50 centime stamp, which is the most commonly used, was designed by M. Galnis, and bears simply the French cock, designed in the manner and with the simplicity of artists of the Revolution.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

The 1-franc-75 stamp will bear the view of the Cite, with Notre Dame and six bridges across the forked Seine. The 20-franc stamp will represent the melancholy plateau of St. Remy-de-Provence, with its mausoleum, triumphant arch and olive tree, as conceived by M. Ceria.

It is said that the cost of issuing the new stamps will doubtless be borne by collectors, who will buy up the first printings avidly, recalling to mind that certain small countries, especially in Central America, realize a handsome annual revenue by issuing new stamps.

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If you suffer from any disorder or weakness peculiar to your sex, send me your detailed History with a self-addressed and stamped envelope for reply, and see what a harmless and inexpensive treatment I suggest you.

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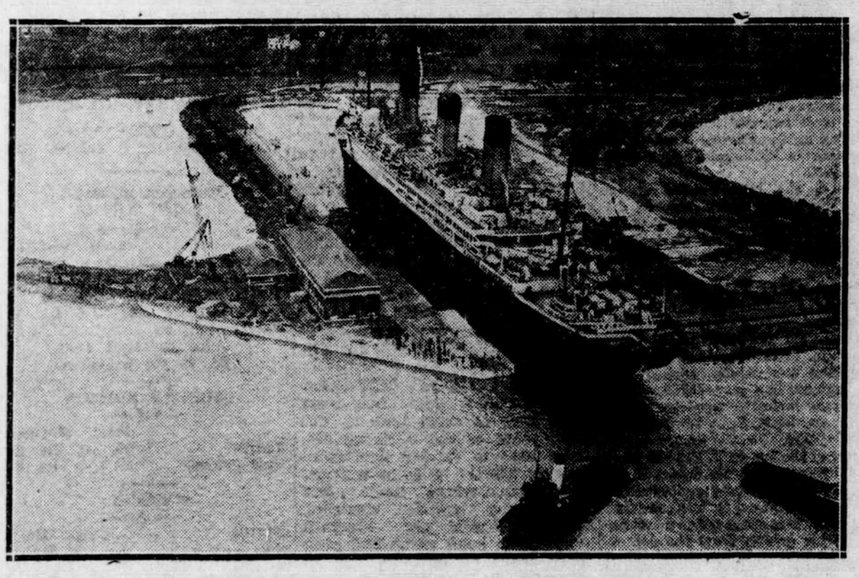

The White Star liner "Majestic," the largest liner in the world, enters the new King George V. Graving Dock at Southampton, the largest graving dock in the world for her annual overhaul. The Majestic is the first liner to use the new dock since it was opened by the King last July.

Cure for Sterility

Dear Sir,

I wish to inform you that by using the medicines prescribed by you the wife of my friend has conceived. May God give her a child so that our efforts may prove fruitful.

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Russia's Second 5 Year Plan

First Plan Has Abolished Unemployment And Reduced Illiteracy From 90 Per Cent To 17 Per Cent.

(From our Correspondent.)
Moscow, Jan. 1.

The outlines of the Second Five-Year Plan, which has just been made public, give us an insight into the tremendous amount of construction work the Soviet Government has projected to complete by 1937. The capital investment planned in industry, agriculture and in cultural work is more than double that of the First Five-Year Plan, successfully concluded last year.

As the result of the successful fulfillment of the first Five-Year Plan in industrialization in social and living conditions in the U. S. S. R. have fundamentally changed for the better. This can be seen from: (1) the complete cessation of unemployment due to the rapid development of industry; (2) the successful fight with illiteracy reducing the number of illiterates to 10 per cent. as compared with 83 per cent. before the revolution; (3) the great improvement in the living conditions of the mass of people; (4) the reducing to a minimum of infant mortality.

In short the steady development of the Soviet Union has been sponsered by the state through the means of a plan system; therefore, it is likely to reach a level of industrial and cultural growth as yet reached by no nation on the earth's surface. That the Soviet planning system has innumerable advantages over the anarchistic planless system of other countries has been universally recognized.

MAKING RUSSIA SELF-RELIANT.

The Second Five-Year Plan (2nd FYP) forsees 103 billion roubles worth of production in the industries against the 43 billions worth achieved in the First. This shows an increase in industrial production of 2½ times in comparison with 1932 production; and of 9 times as compared with pre-revolution production (1913).

48,400,000,000 roubles will be spent in the production of the means of production (machinery, tools, factories, plants, etc.) and 54,300,000,000 roubles in the production of the means of consumption. Completely to free the U. S. S. R. from dependency on other countries for means of production, the branch of industry responsible for the production of these means must be developed to the maximum. 200 new types of machinery will be constructed. The coal industry will be mechanized to the extent of 93 per cent. pig-iron industry to the extent of 80 per cent. Great attention will be paid to mechanize various processes in all industry in order to facilitate labour. Production in the timber industry will be increased by 600 per cent. The production of fertilizers will be increased 10 times.

The 2nd F. Y. P. schedules labour productivity at 63 per cent. as against 41 per cent. at the end of the First. The cost price of the industrial production will be reduced by 26 per cent. The quality of the manufactured goods will be greatly improved. Production in agriculture will be increased from 13,100,000,000 roubles in 1932 to 26,600,000,000 roubles in 1937, this is more than twice.

The number of the machine and tractor stations (MTS), used in the ploughing of the land of the Collective Farms and State Farms (Kolkhozes and Sovkozes) will be increased from 2246 (the present number) to 6,000 in 1937. The total tractor strength is to be increased from 2,225,000 H. P. in 1937. The number of combine machines will be increased to 100,000 and the number of automobiles and trucks serving the agricultural districts to 170,000 which will be twelve times the number available at present. Agriculture will be so mechanized as to plough 80 per cent. of the entire land in 1937, by means of tractors, cultivate 70 per cent.; reap 60 per cent. and thresh 100 per cent. by means of machines.

IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS.

Railway transport will be increased from 169 billion ton-kilometers in (1932) to 302 billion in 1937. River transport will be increased from 26 billion ton-kilometers to 64 billion. Marine transport will be increased from 18 billion ton-kilometers to 51 billion. Automobile transport will be increased from one billion ton-kilometer to sixteen billion.

5,000 kilometers of railroad lines will be electrified; 9,500 kilometers of new railroad lines will be built. Narrow lines will be replaced by gauge lines and extended to 20,000 kilometers. A number of new bridges will be built.

The number of locomotives will be increased from 19.500 in 1932 to 24,000 in 1937. The number of train cars will be raised from 552,900 (1932) to 863,000 in 1937.

Among the newly projected railway lines the following are the most importants:—The Bekal-Amur R. L.; the Akmolinsk-Kartaly R. L.; the Moscow-Donbass R. L.; the Karaganda-Balkhash R. L.: the Ufa-Magnitnaya R. L. On the completion of these lines the total length of the U. S. S. R. railway system will 94,000 kilometers as against the 83,000 kilometers of the present.

Besides this, a number of deep channels will be dug which will enable heavy vessels to reach Moscow through the Black Sea (the Volga-Donn Chanuel). The water Ways of the U. S. S. R. will thus, cover 101,000 kilometers in 1937 as compared to the present 84,000 kilometers.

The distance covered by the civil Air lines will be increased from 32,000 kilometers to 85,000 kilometers.

WORKERS TO BE TRAINED.

The 2nd F. Y. P. schedules a number of skilled workers to be trained: 2,500,000 workers in the technical schools, 1,500,000 in the agricultural schools and as tractor drivers and 700,000 as motor drivers.

340,000 skilled specialists will graduate from the various universities, as against the 170,000 who graduated during the 1st F. Y. P. In other words, the number of skilled workers in all branches of industry will be increased by 1,300,000 by 1937.

As a result of the 1st F. Y. P. the U. S. S. R. has emancipated itself from the importing of various commodities, especially raw materials from other countries. When the Soviet Union will have put into practice the grand schemes of the 2nd F. Y. P. it will become one of the most advanced countries in Europe.

It must be borne in mind that Russia who had always imported Automobiles, tractors and raw cotton from America no longer imports these articles. She has developed the cotton growing area in Central Asia. Besides, cotton is being grown in the North Caucasia, Crimea and around the Caspian Sea where cotton was never before produced. As regards tractors and automobiles their daily output is 300 tractors and 650 motor cars.

A SUMMARY.

A summary of the new construction work scheduled by the 2nd F. Y. P. follows:—

The total investments in construction work is fixed at 133 billion roubles against 50,300,000,000 in the 1st F. Y. P. Out of this, 69,500,000,000 roubles will be spent in industry as against 25 billion roubles is the 1st F. Y. P. In Agriculture 15,200,000,000 roubles will be invested against 9,700,000,000 roubles during the 1st F. Y. P. In transport 26,300,000,000 roubles against 8,900,000,000 roubles will be spent. New industrial plants to the worth of 132 billion roubles are to be completed as compared to the 38,600,000,000 roubles during the 1st F. Y. P. The machine building plant now under construction in the Urals to have a capacity of 100,000 tons of machine to be completed. A machine building plant is to be constructed at Krematorsk with a capacity of 150,000 tons. A plant for the production of chemical apparatus is to be constructed in the Urals. In Lugansk will be built a locomotive plants to turn out 1,080 super-power locomotive annually. Another locomotive-building plant will be put up in Orsk to turn out 500 steam-locomotive and 500 electric-locomotives annually. An electric propeller building plant will be constructed to have a capacity of 300 large locomotives a year. The Ural will have a car-building plant with a capacity of turning out 54,000 cars a year. There will be a motor building plant at Ufa with a capacity of 50,000 motors per year. In Kharkev will be constructed a turbo-generator plant to have one million 5 hundred thousand killowatts power. The Gorky automobile plant will be extended and enlarged to turn out 300,000 motor cars a year. The Yaroslav truck-building plant will increase its out put to 25 thousands trucks annually. Ufa and Stalingrad will have new truck building-plant with 100,000 trucks out put capacity each. A similar plant is to be built at Samara with an annual turning out capacity of 25,000 trucks.

In the field of electrification the 2nd F. Y. P. has on schedule 79 local-district electric power houses, and many a large one: the Bobrik E. Power House with a capacity of 250,000 kilowatts, the Kemerovsky E. P. H. 148,000 kilowatts, the Donbass E. P. H. 170,000 kilowatts, the Perm E. P. H. 310,000 kilowatts and the Gorki E. P. H. 2,000,000 kilowatts.

178 new coal pits are to be laid with a production capacity of 143 million tons of coal a year. The out put of oil will be increased by 213 per cent. and will reach a limit of 47 million tons towards the end of the second Five-Year Plan.

WORKERS' CONDITION TO BE IMPROVED.

The seven hour working day will remain as before, but every effort will be made to improve the living conditions of the workers, peasants and office workers. The number of workers and employees is expected to rise by 30 per cent. towards the end of 1937. Wages will increase by 59 per cent. while the real wages, owing to the drop in prices of vital commodities will be twice that of the existing real wages.

The state will spend 9,300,000,000 roubles on public education, health protection and insurance against 4,300,000,000 spent during the first F. Y. P.

It is foreseen by the Great F. Y. P. that not only will illiteracy be entirely liquidated but the semi-literats will be given higher education. Political training and general education will be made compulsory for all the population of the U. S. S. R. The number of students, in general, will by 1937 reach 36,000,000 as against the 24 million in 1932; or 197 people out of each 1,000 will be students.

The number of educational and cultural clubs will be increased by 4,300—the increase being 10 per cent. in the cities and 130 per cent. in villages. 20,500,000,000 roubles will be spent in development of physical culture and resort places for the population during the Second F. Y. P. against 5,400,000,000 roubles during the First one.

The number of hospitals will be increased by 44 per cent. in the cities and 98 per cent. in the villages. A sum of 13,400,000,000 roubles will be spent in the house building industry and 6,200,000,000 roubles in the municiple constructing work.

The total national income will be, according to the schedule, 108,000,000,000 roubles in 1937 against 45,500,000,000 in 1932.

Such is the brief outline of the Second F. Y. P., which is to be discussed at the pending Congress of the Communist Party and will no doubt be adopted with or without some minor changes.

When the First Five Year Plan was announced, the European governments mocked and sneered at the idea itself. They declared the plan would never materialize. Not only was the Five Year Plan successfully carried out, but completed in 4 years (1929 to 1933 both years inclusive was the period fixed for the 1st F. Y. P. but was completed in 1932. 1933 is known as the first year of the 2nd F. Y. P. 1937 being the final year). Now the Soviet Union is making a still bolder step forward in bravely endeavouring to bring the 2nd F. Y. P. in life, when other countries are suffering greatly from the depression. The U. S. S. R. has strengthened itself. There can be no doubt of the successful completion of the 2nd F. Y. P. in less time and with better results than in the First F. Y. P.

IRISH BLUE SHIRT CHIEF UNDER ARREST

GENERAL EOIN O'DUFFY. Leader of the young Ireland Party —the so-called "Blue Shirts"—was arrested twice by De Valera's gendarmes and escaped each time as he travelled to the place where he was to address a meeting. Finally on Dec. 19 arriving he mounted the platform to address his followers just as the police closed in on him again and he was taken, and held, after a spirited battle.
The general is seen at the left of picture, wearing soft hat- known in Ireland as a Trilby Hat.

Fourteen Years In Tibet

Intrepid French Woman Explorer Probes Mysteries Of Lamaism

When Madame Alexandra David-Neel was only five years old she alarmed the household by running away alone to "explore" a forest. The same spirit of adventure and love of untrodden ways led this intrepid Frenchwoman in riper years first to explore the mysteries of Buddhism as a scholar, and then to travel to India and China to pursue her investigations, not from books alone, but from the lips of living teachers, writes Mr. E O Lorimer in "John O' London's Weekly." The most amazing part of her unprecedented career was yet to come.

When the Dalai Lama took refuge in the North of British India, Madame David-Neel was privileged to have an interview with him. He had previously cherished a low opinion of women's intellect, and held Western learning in complete contempt. He was the more disconcerted to meet a French Lady who was conversant with the Buddhist scriptuces in their original tongues and with the subtlest refinements of Oriental philosophy, who could pose and answer pertinent questions about the most esoteric mysteries. His parting words to this unusual visitant were: "Go and learn Tibetan."

FOURTEEN YEARS IN TIBET.

Madame David-Neel needed no second bidding. She ended by surmounting not only the difficulties of the written language but the intricacies of the spoken dialects, and penetrated the very core of Lamaism in all its phases as no other European has ever done, od has ever attempted to do. She has tramped thousands of miles over the bleak tablelands of Central Asia, alone; has visited lonely monasteries perched on their mountain spurs, and sought spiritual teachers in the hermit-caves of the hills. For fourteen years she lived in Tibet, not only observing, but herself practising, the cruel austerities by which Tibetan mystics learn to achieve concentration, to render themselves immune to cold, loneliness, and exposure, and through which they develop abnormal psychic powers to a degree almost incredible to Western ears.

Everywhere she was received as a fellowseeker of "the Path," and as an initiate; she even adopted a young Lama as her son. Her adventures, experiences, and observations are recorded in "My Journey to Lhasa" and "With Mystics and Magicians in Tibet." Not the least merit of this extraordinarily gifted and undaunted traveller is the power she has retained of preserving towards the startling phenomena she has seen, and shared, and evoked, the detachment of a scientist. This critical and yet open-minded attitude makes her record of inestimable value.

UNKNOWN IN EUROPE.

With this incomparable equipment of local knowledge and Tibetan lore she set herself to collect among many other things all the written and oral records that she could obtain relating to the famous hero, Gesar of Ling. The Tibetan scholar Poppe (Writing in German) has said of this cycle of legend: "The Hero-Saga of Gesar Khan is one of the most important monuments not only of Mongolian literature but of the literature of the world.' Yet, so far, knowledge of it in Europe has been confined to a very few scholars, and the name of the hero is not even mentioned in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." Indeed, the only easily accessible account of the Gesar Saga in English is to be found in "Folklore" (June, 1931), where a Ladakhi, Mongolian, asd Hunza version are summarized and compared. Masses of manuscripts in Chinese and Tibetan, containing various versions of the interminable epic, are still lying unread in the libraries of Calcutta, Berlin, Leningrad, and Pekin. The day when the last word about Gesar shall be written is still far distant.

ABLE TO SUMMON THE GODS

The essential fact would seem to be that at some time in the Christian era, there lived in Central Asia (possibly in Tibet) a great warrior-king, around whose name and fame many legends clustered. Travelling bards and itinerant story-tellers spun yarns and sang songs about his exploits, how he defeated kings, conquered immense territories, baffled his enemies, won—and deserted—his brides and displayed the most incredible valour. Gradually the stories grew more unreal; Gesar combated demons and giants and monsters, possessed a magic sword, the power of invisibility, and so on.

His fame spread through the whole of Central Asia and beyond With the coming of Buddhism he was exalted into a divine hero. He became the son of a good, sent to earth to right injustice to quell evil spirits, to defeat the enemies of "the Religion" Elaborate tales were told of his super-supernatural birth, his magic prowess, his power of summoning the very gods to ride on rainbows to his aid.

BELIEF IN DEMONS.

Oriental literature knows little of the value of restraint or the cogency of understatement. More and more fantastic grew the stories, reaching their climax in the favourable soil of Tibet. Even to-day the ordinary, sane Tibetan believes that demons people the world around him. His magicians can create phantoms that move and speak and "live" like ordinary folk, and can deceive all but the skilled mystic can travel with incredible speed over the ground, outstripping the swiftest horse, and can perform miracles of every kind.

Madame David-Neel collected all the writings about Gesar that she would lay hands on. and captured one of the most famous of present-day bards to recite to her all he knew of the Gesar story. She wrote to his dictation for six hours a day for six weeks before she had exhausted his store. This mountain of material was full of the unwieldy and wearisome repetitions that are dear to the Oriental soul. With great skill Madame David-Neel has harmonized discrepant episodes, pruned excrescences, and weeded out the repetitions. In "The Superhuman Life of Gesar of Ling" (Rider. 18s.) she presents the English reader with the first coherent narrative of the birth and career of the famous hero as preserved at the present day in Tibet.

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1,000 BOYS AND GIRLS STERILIZED

Inquiry Ordered Into Conduct Of Michigan Insane Asylum Authorities

Charges of wholesale sterilization of young boys and girls in the insane asylums of Michigan, allegedly on feeble pretexts and with the consent of parents obtained by deception, or not granted at all, brought about the appointment has of an investigating commission by Goverror William A. Comstock cables the Detroit correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune" (Paris Edn.)

Private probers into conditions in various state institutions report an astonishing total of sterilizations. In the State Asylum at Lapeer 197 boys from 16 to 29 years old and 645 girls of the same age have been deprived of all hope of parenthood. In the Wayne County Home for the Feeb'e Minded 14 boys and 47 girls have undergone the same fate.. Figures are lower in other institutions, but the total is close to 1,000.

Repeated protests, leading to the appointment of the new commission, have claimed that directors of different asylums have ordered the sterilization of minors without the consent of their parents, sometimes proceeding after the father and mother had formally rejected the argument, and in some cases obtaining the signature of ignorant parents on the pretext that the paper signed would secure the release of their children.

Alienists defend all the operations they have performed on the grounds that they have informed the parents in every case, and that they have operated in urgent cases, notably when the children showed marked hypersexuality.

The vastly greater number of girls is explained by the fact that they offer a much greater menace in passing on their debilities to children.

Sterilization was authorized in Michigan by law in 1929. There are now 29 states in the Union which permit sterilisation in cases of insanity or persistent criminality.

CHEQUE FOR MILLIONS FAILS TO PAY TAXI FARE

A dollar 43 300,000 cheque in his pocket and not enough money to pay taxicab bill was the predicament in which Lloyd Landau found himself.

Landau is a solicitor for the Public Works Administration. The taxicab bill was for 40 cents and he was in Chicago.

After displaying the federal cheque to the doubtful driver and a considerable debate as to his identity, the driver allowed him to enter the Union League Club to borrow 50 cents from the desk clerk.

The cheque was drawn in connection with a U. S. Government transfer of funds in Chicago.

N. Y. K. LINE

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CROWN LOST FOR WANT OF RIDING HABIT

Fashions Of Former Times Under Review: When Trousers Were Despised: A King's Burst Buttons

For want of a riding habit a crown was lost. The crown was Napoleon III's. At a crucial moment in the disastrous August of 1870 the Empress was advised to ride in the Champs-Elysees with her ladies. If she had done so, the Parisians might have been encouraged by the sight of their beautiful Empress, and all would have been well. Much virtue in "if." Eugenie could not find a riding-habit to her satisfaction, and declined to risk her sartorial reputation in an imperfect fit; and so the crown was lost. So, at least, the story goes which Mr. Herbert Morris and Mr. Oswald Curtis tell in their book on "Costume and Fashion," Vol. VI. "The Nineteenth Century", writes Mr. F. H. Browne in "John O'London's Weekly".

There may be other instances in which dress has affected dynasties, but as a rule it is the history and celebrities of an age which influence its costume. Look what the Great War did to skirts. And at the beginning of the last century no less a change was apparent as a result of the French Revolution. The use of powder for the hair went out, together with high-heeled shoes. In the early nineteenth century shoes with flat heels were worn; high heels did not come in again until the 'seventies. The dress coat proper, characteristic of the eighteenth century, went out of fashion.

"WELL-UNDRESSED"

There were even, rather gruesomely, collars "à la Guillotine" made to show the neck behind. And there was a return to classical styles of dress and hairdressing, popularized by the French painter, David. In their passion for clinging drapery women abandoned all underclothes which might spoil its line, and to be "well-undressed" was the usual description of a smart woman of this time. The Empress Josephine changed what little linen she wore three times a day, and set the fashion of white washable underclothes.

The Duke of Wellington has won household immortality in Wellington boots (in spite of a temporary eclipse when, according to a newspaper of the period, "the name of Wellington is no longer seen attached to articles of sale . . Wellington boots are now called "Reform" boots"). His association with trousers is not so generally known. Long trousers were exceptional in England until he introduced them into the Army during the Peninsular War. A hubbub arose in the world of fashion at their growing popularity. Almack's refused to admt anybody wearing them, and in 1812 undergraduates of Trinity College, Cambridge, were forbidden to appear in trousers in Chapel or Hall. Nowadays "plus-fours" are taboo in Chapel or Hall, and it is said that "Oxford bags" were originally made to put on over "plus-fours" to conform with the required standards of respectability! So the wheel of fashion spins about, and life has its little ironics.

VENETIAN PANTALOONS

Trousers had been equally despised on the Continent. They were the national costume of the Venetians in the fifteenth century. The Venetians' patron saint was St. Pantaloon, and the Venetians and their wide trousrs were ridiculed under the name of Pantaloons. However, when Frederick William III of Prussia appeared in trousers one day in 1797, mockery was no longer the right thing. And so, god-fathered by Frederick and by Wellington, trousers came to stay. The knickerbockers (loose breeches gathered in at the knee), which bcame fashionable for sport in about 1860, were named from their resemblance to the breeches worn by Diedrich Knickerbocker, the Dutchman, in Cruikshank's illustrations to Washington Irving's History of New York."

To return to the begining of the century and the top half of the body, the year 1805 ushered in a new shape of coat known as a Spencer, which had no tails. It was named after the second Earl Spencer (1758-1834), who lost his coat-tails in a brier hedge one day when he was hunting. This even inspired the rhyme about two nob'e Earls:—

"The one invented half a coat,
The other half a dinner."

"The other" was, of course, John, Earl of Sandwich (1748-1792), diplomat and rake, who invented sandwiches to save himself the trouble of leaving the gaming-table to take a meal.

A KING'S BURST BUTTONS

Of our kings, George IV was one of the most foppish. His coronation robes cost £24,000 But his taste was vile. On one occasion he was seen in "a purple velvet waistcoat, with a running stripe of gold tree, surmounted with gold monkeys upon it." His predilection for skin-tight clothes put a "severe strain on the Royal fastenings," and his Court tailor, Mr. Cobham, had to go up to Windsor Castle every evening to repair the buttons and button-holes which had suffered during the day. In his reign it was necessary to master the "Art of tying the Cravat." M. Le Blanc wrote a book devoted to the subject, dilating on the "Cravate de Bal," which "partakes of the elegant "severite of the matique," combined with the "laissezaller," of the "Gergami" (a Byronic style); and on the "Cravate Sentimentale" which "may be worn from the age of seventeen to twenty-seven, but after that age cannot with propriety be patronized even by the most agreeable."

Queen Victoria's reign brought respectability and a plethora of petticoats. The occasion of the opening of her first Parliament raised a knotty problem. Where was she to wear the Garter? "Quiet calm and contemplation" failed to disentangle this padticular knot, and nobody could remember what Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne had done with thet noble decoration. At length a special embassy was sent to Ewelme, in Oxfordshire, to examine the effigy of Alice, Duchess of Suffolk. To the relief of all it appeared that the Duchess wore the Garter on her left forearm. In this way modesty was preserved.

CRINOLINES AND BUSTLES

It was the Empress Eugenie, of riding-habit fame, who was responsible for the crinoline. She did not invent it, as is sometimes supposed, but she revived and adapted it from the sixteenth-century farthingale in 1855. Already by 1860 "Punch" objected to crinolines by reason of the "well-founded fact that they are used for purposes of shop-lifting and this has many times been proved at the bar of the police-court!"

In the 'seventies and 'eighties bustles were in favour. And very ingenious some of them were. An "Illustrated London News" of 1887 had an advertisement of a bustle so arranged with springs as to fold up when the wearer was sitting or lying down! The price was 2s. 6d. Designers do not, however, appear to have turned their inventive abilities to the question of convenience in sports clothes. A tennis costume of 1883 shows a bodice so tightly moulded that free movement must have been impossible; a long skirt complete with bustle; a bonnet tied with a huge bow under the chin, and decorated with the wing of a bird; and high-heeled boots.

NAPOLEON INTRODUCES TURBANS

This is a fascinating book. The hours slip by in contemplation of the delights of a former age: fobs and braided coats; pelerines and chignons; and bonnets that were a riot of ribbons and flowers and feathers. And it is a fascinating study, too. It leads us to Brighton (then Brighthelmstone) to see Beau Brummell; to Napoleon's Egyptian campaign, which brought turbans into vogue in France; and to the revival of Highland costume (prohibited after the rebellion of 1745) on George IV's State visit to Holyrood in 1822. His Majesty was so much impressed by the magnificent appearance of the McNab on this occasion that he commanded Sir Henry Raeburn to paint the portrait which is now familiar to all consumers of whisky. There is Count D'Orsay, and Disraeli, with his personal idiosyncrasy for pleated cuffs. There is the famous Eglinton Tournament held in 1839, based on the description of the tourney at Ashby de la Zouche in "Ivanhoe;" and there is the last recorded duel fought in England in 1844, the year that saw the first sewing machine in England. This was the only one left to its inventor, a Parisian named Barthelemy Thinonnier; the rest had all been smashed up in the revoultion of July, 1830 (when Charles X lost his throne), by tailors and seamstresses who feared the loss of their employment.

STAGE INFLUENCE

Bound up with the history of costume is the history of the stage. If Miss Gertrude Lawrence appenars in a play with a band of hair dyed lighter than the rest, all her women admirers who can afford it soon appear with streaked hair. Actresses have always created "la mode" with the dresses which they wear. So this study of costume introduces us to Mrs. Dorothy Jordan, mistress of William, Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV), and to other stage celebrities. Often they were, in the matter of dress, more their own sweet selves than the characters they were representing. In 1829 Fanny Kemble appeared as Juliet in a "white satin evening gown of modern style." Her mother thought she would feel more at home like this. Charles Kean, who took over the management of the Princess's Theatre in 1850, is considered the pioneer in England of productions archaeologically correct. Nor is it only stage beauties who left their mark on dress. Lily Langtry, it is said, first introduced the "jersey" by wearing a blue pleated skirt united to a tight-fitting bodice by a red sash, and inspired a mode known as the "Langtry bonnet."

People stood on chairs in the park to see Mrs. Langtry pass.

Heigh ho! for a vanished age. As Jerome K. Jerome remarked, "The world must be getting old, I think; it dresses so soberly now."

AMERICA'S FIRST AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Left to Right:—Messrs. William Bullitt, First American Embassador to U. S. S. R., M. Kalinin, President of the U. S. S. R.; and M. Litvinoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs of U. S. S. R.

British Navy Perfects New War Terror

Giant Torpedo To Blow Up Most Powerful Warship

A radio controlled motorboat—in effect a giant torpedo—which could speed at 40 knots and blow up the most powerful warship in the world has just been invented by British naval experts, the "Daily Herald says.

The newest of war's terrors, this vessel would be able also to circle enemy ships, sprinkle depth charges and return safely—for it is contended no gun would be able to touch her—to her mother ship. She would not carry any crew.

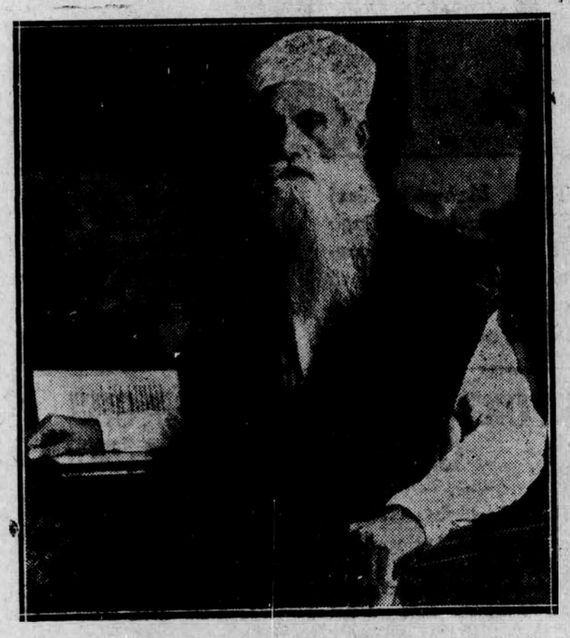
Reports on this new craft, which would make battleships vain weapons, have been submitted to the First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield. It is stated that tests have been highly satisfactory.

The new boat, in reality a surface torpedo, would be fitted with a 'warhead' so that, if aimed at a battleship, the force of the impact would cause a disastrous explosion, says the "Daily Herald," which adds that Sir Arthur W. Johns, Director of Naval Construction, started experiments two years ago and a first sum of £7,640 for experiments was increased last year to £8,383.

A coastal motorboat that took part in the raid on Zeebrugge was fitted with two Diesel engines supported on strut stays and stepped like a racing motor-boat for purposes of high speed. It was fitted with wireless control and a dummy warhead and was then teaken off the Isle of Wight for the first tests, which included ramming, leaving and returning to the mother ship under wireless control, dropping depth bombs and firing torpedoes.

All the time the vessel was without a working crew and the experiments were eminently successful. Other nations, says the newspaper, are experimenting with similar torpedoes, and "Japan has just perfected a human torpedo in which is a steersman whose death was inevitable, as the weapon explodes on striking its objective.

A PARSI SAVANT



DASTURJI CURSETJI ERACHJI PAVRY

the distinguished Parsee Orientalist and author, in whose honour a volume of Oriental Studies has been published in England by the Oxford University Press. Seventy eminent scholars from seventeen different countries have contributed to this volume, prepared in commemoration of the Dastur's seventieth birthday and in recognition of his eminent position in the world of Zoroastrian literature. The Shah of Persia recently conferred on him the Order of Merit, and the Hungarian Oriental Society has elected him its Honorary Member. Dasturji Pavry has also been the recipient of congratulatory addresses from six of the world's foremost scientific and learned societies, including the Societe d'Ethnographie de Paris.

"The Law Is An Ass"

Especially That Relating To Women

When we look back on the state of the law relating to women before John Stuart Mill wrote his great essay on "The Subjection of Women" we must recognise that women were unfairly treated.

In fact, they were regarded, especially married women, as chattels who, being merely the property of their husbands, could not have any personal rights of their own, writes Sir Edward Parry, the famous Judge, author of "What the Judge Said" in "News Chronicle."

There was a long and not very dignified political struggle about Women's Rights. Most sensible people were in favour of sex equality before the law.

Mill's principle was that the prerogatives of sex must be repealed and replaced by a principle of perfect equality admitting no power or privilege on the one side and no disability on the other.

Now this implies the harsh inference that, if woman is to compete with man for the prizes of life, she must play the game without any handicap and drive off the same tees: or as Huxley put it in an ungallant phrase:

"Let them have a fair field but let them understand as the necessary correlative that they are to have no favour."

Unfortunately the reforms made in the law relating to the status of women were not made with much regard to the principles of Mill and Huxley, but rather with a chivalrous intention to make things pleasant for women and a natural desire to secure their votes.

Consequently, we find that whilst the wife is no longer the husband's chattel, and can leave him and, if she is a rich woman, need not help him to maintain their family and feed and educate the children she has brought into the world, the husband is bound to find a house for his wife, he has to pay his wife's income-tax and cannot recover the money he pays for her, out of his wife's estate.

The fact seems to be that the wife has retained all the advantages of her former status as a chattel of her husband, and shed all the duties and liabilities that she owed to her husband and her fellow citizens.

And one of her husband's privileges and liabilities that is still continued, and seems to be most inequitable in modern life, is that if a married woman "commits a tort," to use a legal phrase, that is to say, if she utters a libel or slander against a neighbour or drives a motor-car over a reckless pedestrian, or crashes into an obnoxious pillar-box, her husband has to pay the damages of her wrong-doing.

Even in the old days this seemed scarcely fair to the husband. But as Matthew Bacon explained, the husband had full power to keep his wife in order,

"and may keep her by force within the bounds of duty, and may beat her, but not in a violent or cruel manner."

Old John Selden, in his "Discourse of the Wife," treats the poor husband's responsibility with playful contempt, saying:

"'Tis reason a man that will have a wife should be at the charge of all her trinkets, and pay all the scores she sets on him. He that will keep a monkey, 'tis fit he should pay for the glasses she breaks."

So we may see that the ancient law which made a husband liable for his wife's wrong-doing was founded on the power he had in law to keep her in order by force.

That power is certainly taken away from him to-day and therefore, it seems only equitable that a husband should not be responsible any longer for his wife's wrong-doing.

The responsibility of a husband to pay his wife's income-tax is even more obviously inequitable to-day, for a wife's income has, for many years, been entirely within her own control. She may go abroad and desert her husband, and pay nothing to the upkeep of the family, and he is bound to pay her income-tax, though he has no power to claim support from the income.

It almost seems that a wealthy wife, who refused to pay her income-tax, might be considered in bankruptcy to be "a rash and hazardous speculation," which her husband had no right to attempt and thus might lead him to jail.

For, I do not think that, any insurance company would insure these matrimonial risks.

Marriage is admittedly a lottery. Lotteries are illegal, and the courts would probably decide that to insure against the result of a lottery is in itself an illegal contract.

The fact is that whilst we have been enthusiastically enlarging the freedom of woman, we have been doing injustice to that less important citizen, man.

The trouble has arisen through our legislators losing sight of the basic principles of justice in these matters.

These were explained by Mr. Bumble to Mr. Brownlow on that famous occasion when he told Mr. Brownlow that, what had happened was that "It was all Mrs. Bumble's fault. She would do it."

On this Brownlow replied, as the law continues to reply, "You indeed are the more guilty of the two in the eyes of the law: for the law supposes that your wife acts under your directions."

"If the law supposes that," said Mr. Bumble, squeezing his hat emphatically in both hands, "the law is an ass!"

I do not desire to add any words to Mr. Bumble's clear and concise judgment except to say that "I concur, and for the same reasons."

And another troublesome point of law that causes great difficulty among poor people is how far a wife is her husband's agent to pledge the credit of her husband.

The whole trouble in the matter is caused by our wretched system of imprisonment for debt. But for that, no trader would give credit unless he knew that the people he was crediting were people of good character.

As it is wife can obtain almost anything she chooses to get on credit, first from one draper and then another, until the crash comes and the unfortunate husband finds he is a defendant in several courts, and is owing quite a considerable sum of money. Then judgment summonses are taken out against him, and often imprisonment for debt follows, and many homes are broken up in this way.

I have often thought that wives ought, by law, to have what, among sensible married folk, they actually get, a certain weekly income, and beyond that they ought not to be permitted to obtain credit from tradesmen.

EXPLOYEES EX-CONVICTS

London Restaurant Aids In Reform Problem

London has a restaurant which is partly staffed by ex-convicts and men and boys who are on probation, the promoter being Arnold Hall, connected with the Howard League for Penal Reform, and very much interested in the work of assisting "old lags" to reform. The results of this unusual venture are said to be satisfactory.

Arnold Hall began in 1926 in a cellar with a convict who had been 33 years in prison, a large piece of cloth and himself. They did upholstery work until they had accumulated some money and the present restaurant grew from this small beginning.

"The thing works very harmoniously, and the men are extremely happy," Mr. Hall said.

He explained that the restaurant at which from 80 to 90 lunches are served every day is not only giving the men their industrial opportunity but it is providing an acid test as to their intentions to go straight.

The men started with a wage of five shillings a week and their lunches for a fortnight. After that they were given 25 shillings a week, and later, if they are doing well, they receive 35 shillings a week, their lunches, insurance and about 25 shillings in tips.

There are men working in the restaurant who have been in prison for more than 30 years. Boys are sent to him instead of to Borstal, the magistrates paying their wages.

£365,000 For Orphan Boy

"It Will Not Change My Life", He Says

About £365,000 has been left to Ian Irvine Boswell, a 17-years-old orphan who is a pupil at Winchester College, under the will of his grandmother, Mrs. Ellen Elizabeth Boswell, of Crawley Grange, Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, and of Buckingham-gate, S. W., says the "Daily Mail."

Mrs. Boswell, who died on October 29 last, left estate of the gross value of £967,333, with net personalty £907,676.

She was the daughter of the late Mr. Edgar Horne, of Witley, Surrey, who found the Prudential Assurance Company in 1848, and a sister of Sir Edgar Horne, the present chairman of the company.

HOLIDAYS WITH HER

Ian Boswell's father, Mr. Corrie Boswell, was killed in Palestine during the war, and his mother died four years ago. He has since sptnt his holidays from Winchester at Crawley Grange or at his grandmother's London house.

To him has been £65,000 in trust and three-fifths of the residue of the property.

He arrived at Crawley Grange with a school friend to spend his holiday there. He told a "Daily Mail" reporter:

"I have no plans, except that I shall endeavour to keep up the Grange as my grandmother would have wished."

His voice was cool, decisive, and businesslike.

"None of my interests or hobbies is of the sort that requires money, and I do not expect to make any changes in my life because of the bequest," he said.

In addition to the bequest to her grandson, Mrs. Boswell left £10,000 and her house in Buckingham-gate to her only daughter, Mrs. Veronica Hamilton, of Rozelle, Ayr, who is now Ian Boswell's legal guardian, and £5,000 to her son-in-law, Col. Claud L. C. Hamilton; £5,000 each is left to her grandchildren, Mary and John Hamilton.

Mrs. Boswell's husband, Dr. John Irvine Boswell, died in 1923.

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PANDIT JAWAHARLAL PLEADS FOR MORATORIUM

MUCH VEXED QUESTION

Music Before Mosque Leads To Serious Rioting

CAWNPORE, Feb. 9.

The much vexed question of music before mosques was raised again when the marriage procession of Mr. Rajababu passed in front of the Moolganj mosque.

Some Muslims demanded the cessation of the music but the processionists persisted. This led to the pelting of the prosesionists from house tops and to an altercation in whi h the city Kotwal was injured and had to be removed to the Hospital.

Wild rumours spread in the city immediately and all shops in the neighbouring bazars were closed.

The police, however, restored order.—A. P.

SAFEGUARDS FOR SIKHS

Amendment To Indian Arms Act Introduced In Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Bill amending the Indian Arms Act of 1878 was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Lalchand Navalrai.

The object of the Bill is to safeguard the interests of Sikhs in observing the dictates of their religion in the matter of possessing or carrying 'kirpans' and to make law in connection therewith uniform in the whole of British India.

At present, rules made under the Act in different provinces on this point are divergent and conflicting, making it penal in one province to carry or possess this religious symbol of particular size or form. What is recognized as perfectly valid and legitimate in in another. The Sikh and his religion are the same in any part of India. The symbol of his religion cannot change with place and to enforce such change is active interference with religion. There have been many instances when Sikh has been deprived of this mark of his religion and heavily sentenced for observing it on crossing the boundary of one province into that of another. Nor is differential treatment of the same person in different parts of his country justified by local conditions. The Sikh is as good a citizen in one province as in another. Sikhs are spread over the whole country and freely move about from one end of it to another, being actively engaged in all walks of life and in all professions and crafts. In these circumstances, it is necessary that the amendments proposed by this Bill be made into law.

ORDER ON DAMODAR LALJI

Jagir To Be Placed Under Court Of Wards Dept.

GWALIOR, Febry. 10.

The Council of Regency has ordered the 'Jagir' consisting of one village, situated in the Sheopur District of the State, belonging to Damodar Lalji of Nathdwara Temple who, some time ago, married Hansa, a Delhi dancing girl, to be placed immediately under the Court of Wards Department. —United Press.

DUTCH PREMIER'S MISSION TO EAST

(SPECIAL CABLE).

AMSTERDAM, Febry. 10.

Prime Minister Colijn, who is presently in London, intends shortly to fly to the Dutch Indies to study the actual problems of the Dutch-Indian policies, according to the "Telegraaf."

Famine After 'Quake Disaster

URGES RENT REMISSION

Wanted Loan And Public Works Programme

MUZAFFARPUR, (By Mail).

Interviewed regarding conditions in Sitamarhi, Pandit Jawaharlal said:—

The crops are gone and there are large sheets of water all round. The future is threatened with a dangerous situation. In some places roads are passable, while in others, one has to go in boats for three miles at a stretch. It is monstrous to think of collecting rent now from the peasants. Rent must be remitted. I am amused to learn of an attachment of a peasant's property in Vedaul, Kahara Thana, for Chowkidari tax, after the earthqcake. His lota and beddings were attached. It is extraordinary that such things should happen. Obviously, when one talks of relief, it means that, a person has no resources to live and to ask him to pay any kind of tax is absurd. The question is not how much he is to pay, but how much he is to be paid by us.

Probably, in most instances, officials are discouraging such tendencies, but this is not a matter to be left to the discretion of individuals at such a time. Formal orders might be issued postponing all pending suits and definite ly laying down that no other suits must be instituted for a definite period of some length. The The situation in Sitamarhi Sub-Division seems to me to be full of dangerous possibilities, in view of the almost total failure of the crops, which have come after all these days of dead harvests and floods.

MIDDLE CLASS RELIEF.

When asked regarding the condition of the middle-classes and the alleged inadequate relief received by them, Pandit Jawaharlal said:—

I have not looked into the matter, but I am inclined to think that this complaint while partly true, is wholly unjustifiable. It can be true in the sense that the immediate need was that of the poorest classes, which had no food and which lacked the immediate necessities of life. In the case of the middle classes, this was not so acute, although in individual cases it was bad. Naturally relief agencies supplied these necessities first to those who lacked them including members of the middle classes. The real demand from the middle classes which has not so far found fulfilment is for loans and other kind of assistance, such as help to start some kind of business, etc. Some such kind of help will, no doubt, have to be given, but it is bound to take second place during the first few weeks of urgent relief.

THREAT OF FAMINE.

Addressing the relief workers, he said:—

Compared to the town the village problem is much more important, and it is increasing daily to such an extent that in two or three month, a terrible famine is expected. It is a problem of supporting about 20 lakhs of men with food and clothing, etc. We have to do something to prepare ourselves to face this emergency. The relief agencies have an idea of giving support for a few months and then feeling that things have been restored to normal conditions, return to their houses to resume their own business. We must be prepared for the terrible situation that is going to face us after two or three months.

GRANNERY WITHOUT GRAIN.

The village problem should be carefully studied and I am convinced that immediate relief should be given there. One is frightened at looking at the condition of the villages. Sitamarhi was the grannery of Bihar till now and even used to send grains to other places. The condition of the peasant here was complete nakedness before the earthquake. For the last two or three months, it has been very bad because of floods and now the 'quakes have made it worse. The grannery has gone underground. I have seen inside of houses, where due to water coming from underground, five to six feet high sands have accumulated. Now, the rains will come and the road problem will become very acute. There are already large sheets of water and with the rains the villages will become absolutely unapproachable. In some of the villages all the houses have been raised to the earth. In one place, where there was very little sand the removal of same for one bigha of land cost nearly eighteen rupees, which means lakhs of rupees are required to make the land cultivable. In other places, the removal of sands results in the finding of water; as I was going on the road, I saw one cow sinking under the sands neckdeep, due to water under the sands.

LOAN OF 5 CRORES.

If you take account, a moderate estimate shows 4 to 5 crores of rupees alone is required for purposes of loans. The Government will have to give loan from crores of famine fund lying with them, and it is the duty of the Government, not only the right of the people, that they should utilise those funds for this purpose, because neglecting this problem at present will result in an acute famine.

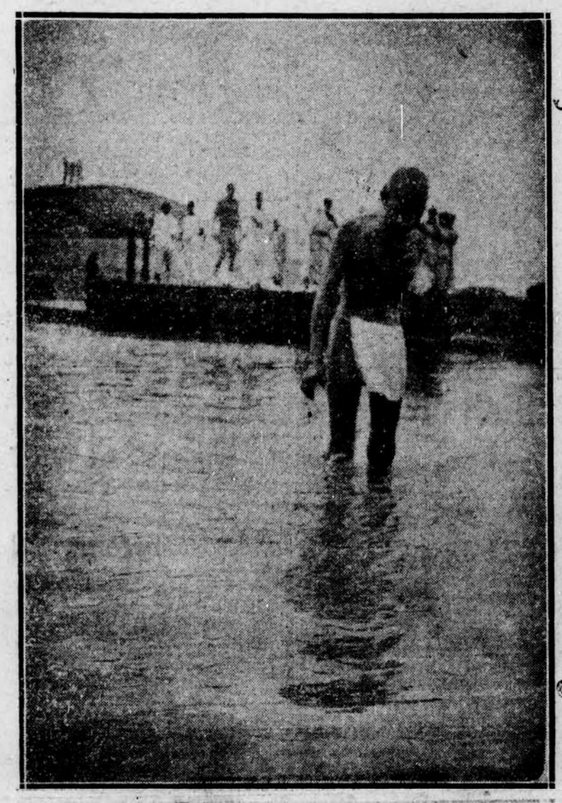
UTILISE FAMINE FUND.

Public Works must be created on a very wide scale, being the best means of relief, and if those are forthcoming, much work could be done. Cheap grain shops cloth shops and building materials should also be opened.

After giving various directions, and instructions to the relief workers assembled and chalking out the line of work in the villages, he concluded:—

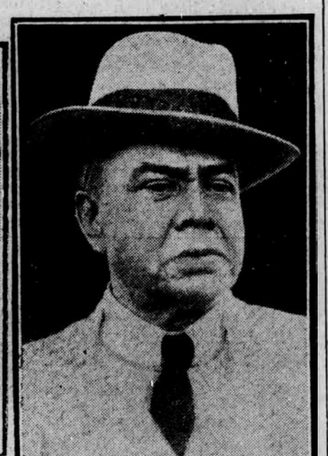
Regarding relief work in villages, I feel that you should make the villages do co-operative work. Until and unless you make the peasant masses come to do co-operative work, the relief agencies cannot carry on relief work. Relief should be given in a proper way, form a volunteer corps of able-bodied men of each village in various places, so as to make them tackle the problem of clearing wells, debris, etc. Giving relief in grains and clothes is all alright, but that will only be making them weak and even creating a class of beggars and idlers, and unless they are organised, nothing substantial can be achieved.

AT INDIA'S SOUTHERN-MOST POINT



Mahatma Gandhi taking a sea-bath at Cape Comorin, when he visited the place during his last Harijan tour in the South.

The Maharajadhiraj Sir Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga has contributed one lakh of rupees to the Bihar Relief Fund.



Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, C. I. E., Revenue Member to the Government of Bengal, died of heart failure at 2-45 on Friday afternoon.

IMPORT DUTY ON SALT

Select Committee To Recommend Continuation

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Assembly Salt Industry Committee met to-day under the chairmanship of Sir George Schuster and decided to recommend that the additional import duty of 2 1/2 annas per maund should be continued till April 1935.

It has also been decided that the price at which Government will buy salt will be Rs. 50 per hundred maunds instead of the old price of Rs. 54-12-0.—United Press.

NILA NAGINI FOR AMERICA

Reluctant To Leave Fendall Home But Persuaded To Accompany Police

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10

Nila Cram Cook after a good deal of persuasion got aboard s.s. Elwood at 11-30 a.m. escorted with her eyes tight closed by a nursing sister. She retired immediately in a cabin and refused all interviews. She has been observing absolute silence since daybreak. The departure of the boat has been postponed till tomorrow or Monday.

Prior to being taken aboard, she caused annoyance to the authorities by refusing to leave Fendall Home, where she had stayed for the last few weeks. Ultimately however, she was persuaded to accompany the police. —A. P.

College Students On Hunger Strik

Amazing Attitude Of Authoritie Leads To Ugly Situation

FEROZEPUR, Feb. 10.

Unpleasant developments have taken place in connection with the strike of 80 Second Year students of M.D. College, Moga.

It is stated that for having got "plucked" in the Test Examination, 50 students were fined Rs. 2 each while some others were subjected to a fine per head of Rs. 12.

This the students resented and went on strike five days ago.

FINES INCREASED.

Yesterday a notice was issued to defaulters that they had been fined Rs. 5 per day, during the period of absence. It is further reported that the Second Year students taking part in the college games were turned out of the play-field for joining the strike. Two students have already been rusticated and 6 more asked to furnish explanations why they also should not be rusticated.

Some of the strikers went on hungerstrike yesterday mornir Last night the situation came a head when the college auth ries helped by menials bodily moved several boarders fr the hostel.

FURORE ENSUES

There was some tussle a hustling as a result of whi three students, it is leged, got unconscious. the meantime a large nu ber of citizens hearing the no of cries of students assembl Doctor Mathura Das and the D puty Superintendent of Pol also arrived and brought the tuation under control and the boys back into the hostel.

It is alleged that some of t students were beaten by pol and were admitted into the h pital.

The students have telegraph to the University Authorities a the Lahore Students' Union pr ing for immediate intervention.

The situation is reported to grave.—United Press.

CHURCHILL SCORES

Resolution Asking Govt. To Consult Them On W. P. Adopted By Assn.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Febry. 10.

It is learnt that a private meeting of the Council of the Essex-Middlesex Provincial Area National Union Conservative Associations adopted by 90 votes against 47 a resolution proposed by Mr. Churchill expressing increasing anxiety at the White Paper proposals and welcoming Mr. Baldwin's undertaking at the meeting of the Conservative Association's Council at the Friends' Meeting House on 28|6) that after the Select Committee reported, Conservative Party be consulted before the Government takes any final decisions.

The amendment supported by Mr. Euan Wallace, Member of Parliament, to the effect that no opinion should be expressed before the Select Committee reported was rejected by 82 votes against 50.

IF ARMY WAS INDIANISED!

Budget Could Be Curtailed By 50 p. c. Says Capt. Modak

AKOLA, Feb. 9.

Captain Modak of the Indian National Defence League, broke journey here on his way to Amraoti and addressed a large gathering. He maintained that the army budget could be curtailed by 50 per cent if the army was properly Indianised and that the money thus saved could be utilised for nation building purposes.

Mr. Tambe, who was acting Governor of C.P., arrived here this evening, "en route" to Sagoda, a village 50 miles north of Akola, where he will preside over the Sixth Berar village Panchayats Conference.

THREE TO HAN

Four Get Life Sentence A Four Acquitted

BURGE MURDR TRI JUDGMENT

MIDNAPORE, Feb. 1

The Special Tribunal trying Burge Murder Conspiracy C pronounced judgment this noo

Nirmal Jiban Ghose, Braja shore Chakravorty and Ra krishna Roy were sentenced death.

Kamakshya Ghose, Nanda D Singh, Sanatan Roy, Sukumar were transported for life.

Manindra Choudhury, Pur nanda Sanyal, Bejoy Kris Ghose and Saroj Das Kanon were acquitted.

The Commissioners granted days' time to file appeals.—Un Press.

JUDGMENT

In passing the sentence Commissioners of the Spe Tribunal observed, "We can c clieve the circumstances whe the youngmen might join se organisation which has murde its object and indulge in talks and even to take part plans for projected murder w out fully realising that their tion would actually be taken carry out that murder.

In the case before us, w two previous District Magist had already been murdered possible ground could exist any youth who joined the c piracy to fail, be aware that conspiracy in deadly earnes (United Press).

APPROVER GHOSE SET FR

Approver Sailesh Cha Ghose was set at liberty.—A.

Religious Conference At Bangal

(From A Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Feb.

It is proposed to hold an In national Religious conferenc Bangalore City in April next. number of religious lea throughout the country have requested to co-operate and ous religious organisations also been asked to send deleg Those who wish to attend or take part in the proceedings requested to write to Mr. A Khaleel, Advocate, Bangalore.

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